THE LIBERATOR. PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY,
AT THE ARTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 25, CORNHILL.

HENRY W. WILLIAMS, GENERAL AGENT.

To All remittances are to be made, and all letters plating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to ted, (post paid,) to the General Agent. fe Sected, (post paid,) to the annum, payable in ad p; or \$3 00 at the expiration of six months. ares; or copies will be sent to one address for ten

s, if payment be forwarded in advance. D'ADVERTISEMENTS making less than a square too three times for 75 cts. : one square for \$1 00. Financial Committee. - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRI LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK. WESDELL PHILLIPS. [This committee is responsible of the financial economy of the paper.]

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XV .-- NO. 1.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

To Here is the testimony of a slaveholding Whig the pro-slavery villany of Northern Democracy. From the Macon Telegraph Extra.

NORTHERN WHIGS AND DEMOCRATS.

We call attention to the following correspondence etween Messrs. Hunter and others, and Col. S. T. ailey. We trust the Whigs of Georgia, who conted themselves on the victory obtained in

Vermont, will peruse it with care.

Col. Bailey is well known in the District and Circuit, as a prominent and talented lawyer of the Bar, and has hitherto been a member of the Whig party. MACON, 30th Sept., 1844.

DEAR SIR: We learn that you have recently re-named from a protracted visit to the North, and while there, met with some difficulty in reclaiming alle there, met with some dimetally in rectaining ugitive slave! May we trespass upon your at-tion for a brief statement of the embarrassments under which you labored, and a history of the perunder which you labored, and a history of the per-sonal peril you encountered in the reclamation of your property. You will readily perceive that our object in addressing you this note, is to ascertain, from a reliable source, the true position of the Whig and Democratic parties at the North, in regard to

and Democratic parties at the great and absorbing question of abolition.

A Georgian by adoption, and identified as you are with the South, in all the interests of a permaare with the count, in air the interests of a perma-nent citizen, and so extensively known throughout our limits, your statement cannot fail to carry with it a most salutary influence.

Respectfully your friends, SAMUEL B. HUNTER, WM. SOLOMON, A. P. POWERS, H. K. GREEN, D. C. CAMPBELL,

ROBERT COLLINS. Col. S. T. Bailey, Vineville.

VINEVILLE, 1st Oct. 1844.

GENTLEMEN:-Your note reached me last night,

requiring a statement of the trials and perils which lencountered this summer at the North, and the position of the two great political parties, touching abolition. It would require too much time and space to detail half the striking incidents which space to the affair to which you allude. Briefly cocurred in the affair to which you allude. Briefly my servant was seduced away from my sick family during my absence in Canada; I having left ily during my absence in Canidas; I naving left them in Vermont. I ascertained on my return in what part of the country she was concealed. I went with a friend, retook her, and conveyed her to Bal-timore. I was pursued through Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, by the abolitionists, ith the energy of bloodhounds, but was saved by with the energy of bloodnounds, but was saved by a corresponding energy and vigilance of a few faithful friends. On my return to my family in Vernion, myself and friend were arrested on a charge of kidnapping, punishable in that State with ten nent in the penitentiary. Demons from hell could not have manifested more ferocious malice than the gang who arrested us, and yet the majority of those who aided and took a part in the prosecution, did not profess to be abolitionists. After a tedious trial, we were discharged on the ground

away against her will, and therefore no kidnapping. In this affair the difference in the conduct of the Whigs and Democrats was most striking. The lat-ter came in from a distance even from New-Hamp-shire, although most of them strangers to me, and gave utterance, loud and deep, to their abhorrence and detestation of the infamous proceedings. Those from New-Hampshire, swore that no southern gentleman could be treated thus in their State, while the Whigs, with a few honorable exceptions, stood coldly aloof, or directly aided in the prosecution. coldly aloof, or directly aided in the prosecution.

One of my relatives, a member of the Presbyterian Church, informed me that whenever he attempted to vindicate me to the members of his church, they would atter one united voice of condemnation, and yet he, as well as they, were Whigs. Indeed, I oughout the New-England and Middle States, a deep-rooted hatred of slaveholders amongst the mass of the whole Whig party. I travelled throughout all those States, and anxious desire tolearn the truth. I travelled incog as far as practicable, that they might not know was a southerner, and thus give them free scope to speak their minds without infringing on the rules of politeness, and I came to a settled conviction in my own mind, that a majority of the Democratic rty at the North are the warm friends of the auth, and that a majority of the Whigs there are our enemies—that a large majority of the abolition-ists are from the Whig ranks, no honest man at the Set are from the Wing ranks, no honest man at the North pretends to deny. But that there are many abolitionists from the Democratic ranks, and many good friends among the Whigs, is just as certain. This state of things is easily accounted for; the Democratic party at the North is, with few excep-

tions, the same that sustained the country during the last war, while nearly all the leaders of the Whigs in New-England are the old Federalists of the worst school. The Democrats retain all their ancient hatred of British arrogance and aggression and therefore when the British slander the south em people, or aggress upon their rights, they feel it an insult to themselves as Americans, while the Federalists side with England, and join in her slan-

ders of the southern people.

I trust, gentlemen, I have sufficiently answered your questions. It is with reluctance that I have answered you-nothing but the rules of politeness has drawn forth this answer—a civil question de-mands a reply. I do not desire to be drawn into the disturbing current of politics: all I ask, is to be permitted, as heretofore, to glide along in an humhle station, while others worry each other like dogs on the political arean : and while I shall neither seek office nor set myself up as a teacher of political sci-chee, I shall claim the privilege of voting with what-ever party I may honestly believe will best secure the interests and safety of the South. But, gentlemen, al-low me in search. low me in conclusion, to quote from the speech of the Hon. Rufus Choate, Senator from Massachusetts, delivered before the Clay Club of Boston, in

August last: Does he recollect how vast a change the sentiments of civilization have undergone on that whole subject (slavery) since 1820? Does he remember that in that learning, the world is five hundred years older than it was then? Can he not read the gathering signs of the time? Does he not mark the blazing character traced by the bodiless hand as in the unfinished picture? Does he not remember what the nations have done and more senecially. what the nations have done, and more especially what England has done within twenty years? Doe not see and feel that, in that interval, a public opinion has been generated, has been or wholly new, aggressive, infolerant of the sight, intol-erant of the cry of man in chains?

Here, gentlemen, you have the embodied, the printed sentiments of the Whig party of the North, and some of the Democrats of the North. And he must be blind indeed who can travel, and sarry any must be blind indeed who can travel, and arry any considerable length of time at the North, and 'not read the gathering signs of the times,' nor see 'the bodiless hand on the wall.' And if I might be permitted without arrogance, I would beseech the whole South to lay aside their party warfare and squabble for office, and unite their best counsels and their best energies to provide for their future safety, before 'the bodiless hand' writes their irrevokable doom. The time is surely coming, when hey cannot rely on either Whigs or Democrats at the North, and when that day comes, happy it will be for them, if they have provided means of self-

Respectfully yours, &c. S. T. BAILEY. Messre. Hunter, and others.





OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1845.

[From the Boston Courier.]

THE KING OF THE SOUTH. A BALLAD, [NOT IN PERCY,] EDITED, AND AWFULLY DEDICATED TO GENERAL QUATTLEBUM. By A YANKEE.

The King describe

Therelived a King once in the South; A terrible man was he,
There came not a syllable out of his mouth
But was bigger than big could he; No dictionary could sate the drouth Of his thirsty dignity. His talk was of nothing but guns and drums,
And his own unequalled might;
He thought no man worthy to pick up the crumbs
Of his valor in talk or fight;
The bare name of his General Quattlebums
Would put an army to flight.

This valorous monarch was small in size, But nature had given him instead,

That his kingdom was all the sun could see In looking from ocean to ocean—

And indeed, that to warm his half a pea, The sun was kept in motion.

Now there was a country northward of his,

But he would n't believe it was true:

Like his cousin, the King of Dahomy; And said he, 'I feel right, when I hear the groan Of the living black mass below me:

They may writhe, and struggle, and gasp, and moan, But they cannot overthrow me!'

Some traveller had told him there was such a place,

'Not live on their neighbors—and white in the face?

They might as well swear they were blue!'

Then he quoted bad Latin, and said a long grace,

And sat down to a cannibal stew.

Now this working people did trade in ships,
And some of them chanced to be brought
Where the mighty monarch sat licking his lips,
In an ecstacy of thought—
For he'd just invented a new kind of whips,
That would peel a man's flesh as they ought.

Of those low trading folks from the East, More especially as he beheld in their shins The undoubted mark of the beast;

Now he thought he could try them as well on the skins

So he turns up his cont-sleeves, and straightway begins To enjoy a true-shive broug forest 'He was sorry to trouble 'em, but then 't was a fact,

That his skill, if unused, would but keep ill?
And still, as the lash wound about them and crack'd,
He called them the luckiest people.
'For a man was as useless, except to be whack'd,
As a church without a steeple.'

But they, being working folks, never could look on it
In the same kind of chivalrous light,
And, when they got home, they so foolishly took on, it
Was deemed to be proper and right
To send a said man, who could talk like a book on it,

A respectable man, who, like pure mathematics,

Who had jumped on the wrong side of the fence, Who live in back streets, up in garrets and attics,

But the King was indignant; he 'wanted to know

What they sent their plebeian down there for?
He would flog whom he liked, whether friend or foe,
Without giving a why or a wherefore;
If they did n't look sharp, he would hang him to show
What the rest of 'em had to prepare for.'

Could convince without giving offence; Who had nothing to do with your crazy fanatics

To open his majesty's sight;

To annoy men of sound comn

He ordered General Quattlebum

To march, with his army behind him;

But the General played sick, and could n't come,

And hid where they could not find him;
Till, having made friends with a half pint of rum,
And hearing the enemy's force, he twirled thumb
And swore that he did n't mind him.

And, keeping behind 'em himself, he
Drove 'em at last to the very inn's door
Where the 'Agent' was laid on the shelf. He
Then sent up 'to tell the Ambassador
That, if he warn't gone in a half hour more,
He would blow him to Philadelfy."

Not liking this very cheap method of travel, And caring to make no resistance,
And thinking the skein he had got to unravel
Could be done just as well at a distance,

So, pulling up stakes, he gave them the slip

Before they had time to draw trigger; And the General, down to each finger-tip,

Felt valianter and bigger;
He treated his men to a gallon of flip,
And, having nobody else to whip,
Went home and whipped a small nigger.

(Explicit pars prima.)

So he gathered some ten thousand warriors or more,

The Ambassador 'thanked him, but preferred to scratch gravel,

Though luckily he got ho word of its,

Though luckily he got ho word of it,

Or his eagle armies had swooped, ere this,

And made a mere chip-bird of it:

They were working folks there, and 'twas well for their bliss

That he could n't deign to have heard of it.

He sat on a throne of flesh and bone,

He knew but little of geography,

For he had a kind of not

Such a thundering tongue as would jeopardize
A less electric head;

A less electric nead;

There was something that seemed to d—n your eyes
In the mildest word he said.

His eloquence His mighty men.

Is brave in his own eyes.

His look hath a certain defiant pro-

His ignorance of plebeian learning. The use of the sun explained and justified.

His Throne

His soliloquy.

The existence of other countries sur

The people of incredible vulgarity.

The King rebuketh certain travel-lers, and aireth his Latin and his piety, whereof he hath store.

He licketh his lips

His mechanical turn His economy.

His knowledge of scriptural anato-

His philosophy

ignorance of the Barbarians, An Ambassador deputed

The King's wrath.

His independence.

His artifice. He consults his aid de camp

The 'Agent' pondereth. He thinketh Discretion the wife of His courteous answer.

The General payeth his army, and exerteth his valor pro aris et focis, yet tempereth it with prudence.

From the Glasgow Argus of Nov. 21. NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS - NOR FELLOWSHIP WITH PRO-SLAVERY MIN.

DISUNION

GLASGOW EMANGIPATION SOCIETY-AMERICAN SLAVERY-FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

ISTERS OR CHURCHES. On Monday evening, a public meeting of the mem-On Monday evening, a public meeting of the members and friends of the Glasgow Emancipation Sociately was held in the City Hall, 'to renew their protest against the reception, by the Free Church of Scotland, of contributions from American slaveholders; to review the deliverance of the Assembly's Commission in relation to followship with procalayery:

The man abstract Free Church, and abstract dollars, and stippends, and pottage and broth. Now, Sir, I am not away from my text, as I shall show. Sir, our Free Church reviewers tell us that slavery in testif as a sin. Sir, there must be a fallacy—and let me show a fallacy here—there is a fallacy—and let me show commission in relation to fellowship with pro-slavery churches and ministers; and to memorialize all denominations of Christians against such fellowship, and their admission into British pulpits. The hall was well filled with a highly respectable audience. [On the platform were several of the clergy of Glasgow, and various distinguished friends of emancipation—among them, the two Scottish standard-bearers, William Smeal and John Murray, and also Henry C. Wright of the United States, who made a very long the standard and the state is a sine. Sir, there must be a fallacy—here—there is a fallacy—and let me show wherein it lies. And, oh! on such an awful subject, such a position ill befits His disciples who has enjoined to let the oppressed go free, and to break enjoined to let the oppressed go free, and to break enjoined to let the oppressed go free, and to break in school deny that the slave is a man—he is a brute, made for the good of human society. Well, I at once allow if this be so, slavery is not in itself

when the occasion. On motion of Dr. Watson, Conneillor Tarner was called to the chair.

The Rev. Dr. Rercaus, of Edinburgh, more duck for the control of the street of the control of the that are in bonds as bound with them. May God give them to repent of this their evil, lest in them it be verified that is written, "He that helpeth shall fall, and he that is holpen shall fall, and they shall both fall together."

The shall together in the shall together in the shall together in the shall together.

hundreds of anti-slavery meetings, held where they durst not heretofore be held—whence the prodigious increase of anti-slavery tickets—whence the pro or anti-slavery pivot on which the question of President is turning—whence the annexation or non-annexation of Texas discussed, on the principle that it will advance or destroy slavery—whence the new and glorious watchword, reiterated by tens of thousands, 'No Union with Slavendonterstatements, equally strong and positive: Abolish slavery, and the Union will be dissolved! Maintain slavery, and the Union will be dissolved! Union will be dissolved union will be dissolved union will be dissolved. Union will be dissolved union will be union will be dissolved union will be union will be dissolved union will be union will be union will be union will be union w

salavery, and the Union will be dissolved: Maninal slavery, and the Union will be dissolved: Undersible evidence these, that the anti-slavery feeling is fading! Yes, proofs strong-that anti-slavery, like the League—(Laughter)—is dead; and proofs to of the same category, and equally irrefragible. The control of the same category, and equally irrefragible. The category in the same category, and equally irrefragible. The category in the same category, and equally irrefragible. The category in the same category, and equally irrefragible. The category in the category in the same category, and equally irrefragible. The category in the category in the same category, and equally irrefragible. The category is an experiment of the property in the category in the same category, and easi

the slaveholder is not an abstraction, nor the slave, nor the lash, nor the fetter, nor the red-hot branding iron, nor the stake. Sir, let me see an abstract slaveholder and an abstract slave—an abstract law and abstract trespass—abstract fetters and abstract cowhides—abstract prohibitions to read abstract bibles—abstract condemnations for aiding in the escape of abstract fugitives—let all be abstract—and I will never lift my lip against such slavery. I have too much to do with a concrete world to diverge to this abstract one. I should as soon speak of an abstract Free Church, and abstract dollars, and stipends, and pottage and broth. Now, Sir, I ry C. Wright of the United States, who made a very the speech on the occasion.] On motion of Dr. Watson, Councillor Turner was called to the chair.

The Rev. Dr. Ritches, of Edimburgh, moved the first resolution.* After a few preliminary characters and the slaveholder, (at least,) and the slaveholder with the slaveholder, (at least,) and the slaveholder is no more a man than the slave. Then, are they

fall, and he that is holpen shall fall, and they shall both fall together.'

Sir, I have said the slaveholder has got new allies. Over this I weep, but I do not dread defeat. Sir, forty and more years' campaigning and diplomacy, have not left me so panic-obnoxious. I was constitutionally timorous, but I have been long ago case-hardened! (Hear and cheers.) Some would be case-hardened! (Hear and cheers.) Some would be constitution of the United States? Is it to be constitution of the United States? Is it to be constitution of the United States? Be it Clay or case-hardened! (Hear and cheers.) Some would have us believe that our position is weakened, our defences sapped, and our American friends becoming faint-hearted; and I heard something to this purport here at my last visit. Whence, then, the bleatings of the sheep and goats?—For there are both at the Transatlantic hustings—whence the hundreds of anti-slavery meetings, held where they durst not heretofore be held—whence the prodi-

deniable evidence these, that the anti-slavery feel- judge ye. Sir, I would have all men to know that

IF All men are born-free and equal-with cer which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness

AT Three millions of the American people are in chains and slavery-held as chattels personal, and bought and sold as marketable commodities.

If Seventy thousand infants, the offspring of slave

parents, kidnapped as soon as born, and permanent added to the slave population of Christian, (!) Repul lican, (!!) Democratic (!!!) America every year.

By Immediate, Unconditional Emancipation. Br Slave-holders, Slave-traders and Slave-drivers

are to be placed on the same level of infamy, and in the same fiendish category, as kidnappers and menstealers—a race of monsters unparalleled in their as-sumption of power, and their despotic cruelty.

The existing Constitution of the United States is a convenant with death, and an agreement with hell.' NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

WHOLE NO. 730.

God has joined—if you give that laborer his hire—do even-handed justice, and let violence cease on both sides. (Cheers.) Who, I pray you, 'silly orator'—fair speaker—(Laughter)—is most violent, he who murders, or he who says, 'Thou shalt do no murder? Sir, this 'violence' is the cry of the oppressor in all ages. When rightly translated, it runs thus: Nobody has a right to be violent but we, the oppressors.' Sir, I have too long underlain the charge of violence to be alarmed by it—it was the charge against the Apostles—men who have turned the world upside down. Is it not too bad in those who, but yesterday, were themselves branded as rebels, to cry, 'violent abolitionists'? Sir, there is so t a more violant among born than I tallow that I am but little acquainted with the primer of our opponents. They say that 'slavery is inconsistent with the natural rights of man—opposed to the moral bearing and general spirit of the word of God, and injurious to the interests of religion.' In what state is the Christian minister who says all this, and still says the apostles do not allow him to call slavery a sin? And again, he is half-tempted to regret that scripture authority and apostolic example afford room for considerations which cowardly and selfish men misapply: Is it wonderful that, after this, I ask, did such a reviewer believe in the inspiration of the Apostles? The reviewer states that there are great difficulties in the way of abolishing slavery, and we cannot appreciate them. Sir, this is the old song—'A lion without—I shall God has joined-if you give that laborer his hire that there are great difficulties in the way of abolishing slavery, and we cannot appreciate them. Sir, this is the old song—'A lion without—I shall be slain in the street.' Believing the reviewer to be a Christian, I ask him, are those difficulties greater than this text brings before me—'Deny himself, lose his life for my sake'?—an authority recognized in theory by every minister! Sir, the reviewer systematically apoligises for the slaveholder. I tell him if he get his reward for his scavenger work, it must be from men. Verily, he builds up his wall of defence with untempered morter.

be from men. Verily, he builds up his wall of defence with untempered mortar.

It is said that the slave's physical condition is better than ours was in the West Indies. Alas! is it come to this—physical condition! I remember Peter Borthwick told us of West Indian slaves having hair sofas, mahogany bedpoşts, and wines as good as he had when a bookseller in Dalkeith! (Laughter.) Is that man well off who is kept in ignorance, and can be robbed of his wife and children? There is more misery, and crime, and ignorance, it is said, in the United—we speak of slave States. Pretty standard United—we speak of slave States. Pretty standard for theological reform! Britain must not go ahead of America, nor America of Britain! (Laughter, When, on this principle, is the wilderness to blosom as the rose? (Hear.) Now, I am told that the som as the rose? (Hear.) Now, I am told that the churches are not to exercise discipline on slaveholders, nor are we to refuse Christian recognition of them as Christian churches. Sir, how painful is it to read such statements! O! that the writer of them were here. I would ask him, do you hold fellowship with thieves? Yet what is the guilt of a thief of horses compared with a thief of men? They are murderers, and the murders are so common no notice is taken of them, nor any law against them. Liars—and because slave testimony is madmissible, every thing is denied. Adulterers—mar-

them. Liars—and because slave testimony is inadmissible, every thing is denied. Adulterers—marriage is unknown, and adultery no crime. Is there
a member of the Free Church who would contend
Scotland? Is crime less crime in Virginia?

Sir, this must be remedied. Let no skimmer
over slave States, at swallow's flight, teach us on
the state and excellencies of the Southern Elysium.
I have been familiar with it for forty years. I number among my best friends the enemies of slavery
in America—the slaves' advocate, friend, systematic protector, and the fugitives' pilot—the Tappans,
Garriagons, Johnstons, Fullers, Braxcharbs. GARAISONS, JOHNSTONS, FULLERS, BLANCHARDS, REMONDS, and many others, the most violent aboli-tionists; and yet not one more so than myself. From men of a different stamp we get the informa-tion and facts that brought about our 1st of August.

I wonder not at the ignorance of the North Brit-ish reviewer; but he must allow me to declare, as I here do, I wonder at his presumption in comp cing teacher of veterans in the slave question. Let him go to these States in the garb of a Texian purchaser—let him examine the backs of the slaves—let him traverse their breeding yards—let him ask proprietors the price of their sisters, brothers, daughters, and their mothers—let him ask the congregations what they will take for that miserable gang, whose starvations, blows, floggings, &c., build their chapels, and pay their ministers; and after he has surveyed their every day's work in that great prison house and brothel, let him return and write, if he dare, an apology for American slavery.

I shall not enter on the money question further than to say, if what has been advanced is true, the

gains of slaveholders are the gains of iniquity: he that participates in the spoil, can with bad grace reagainst the crime that earned it. monstrate gausst the crime bust carried it. I de-nounce the slaveholder as a thief, and can a good man partake in his plunder?—as a brothel-keeper, and can a Christian church be parties in such profit? If they would not receive it from Ste ling-street, neither ought they from Carolina. Is that the price of a man's daughter—that the produce of the sale of his mother, of his sister?-ehall that go into the treasury of the Lord? I lift up my solemn protest, in the name of our common Christianity, against this most direct of all countenance to a system that has blackened the earth with violence and blood, and every evil work. And yet it is proclaimed to be the best security for civilization! Yes, Governor Hammond has declared, so says his letter in ernor Hammond has declared, so says his letter in your Argus, that Jamaica has, by emancipation, banished itself beyond the pale of civilization. I refer with delight to O'Connell's returning the moneys of slaveholders. For this, do not you give him thanks? I was told publicly by those in deservedly high esteem in the Free Church, that they would counsel that the Southern States money should be kept in abeyance, till the result of remonstrance with slaveholding churches be known. Has it been so? I am not curious to learn; but this I here declare that, if they, put it into their treasury, it will be the rust that will contaminate the rest; it will give a countenance to slavery that will make the man-stealer rejoice, and brand with hypocrisy every man-stealer rejoice, and brand with hypocrisy every effort of that Church to plead for the slave; it will effort of that Church to plead for the slave; it will alienate, to my certain knowledge, and has alienated, many of their godly, attached friends; and it will gratify those who are watching for their halting. But I hope they may yet take the advice of a friend who has a right to know their history, who rejoices in their zealous struggle for their own liberty, who trusts they will yet prove that the gift has not blinded their eyes—that they repent of their palliations of a ystem that is wholly evil, and that continually; and whose cop of iniquity is nearly filled, whose course every providence is proclaiming to be nearly run, and of which I hope it shall not be said, 'Denounced by the so lately Christianised negroe of our colonies,' it has found its latest apologist in the Free Church.' I have read the primitive teachers' apology for Christianity; but ised negroe of our colonica, 'it has found its latest apologist in the Free Church.' I have read the primitive teachers' apology for Christianity; but with sorrow of heart, I last week read an apology for slavery in its worst form, by, if rumor be correct, a Christian minister of the Free Church. (Hear.) Sir, I was made to dwell in my musings, on the name and labors of one with whom I often fought the battles of Bible purity and slave redemption—the late Rev. Dr. Andrew Thompson, of Edinburgh—who first sounded the trumpet for immediate, total, and unconditional emancipation. Sir, it is almost enough to make restless in their grave the bones of the mighty dead, that his fellow-laborers and successors were, even in appearance, to be proppers up of a system which he did so much to destroy. (Cheers.) I desire better things of them, that I may soon be able to say of the Free Church, as I said to Lord Althorp of my beloved country, in the year 1833, 'Scotland is risen against slavery on Bible principles, and will not sit down till it be abolished.' Soon may similar emancipation be the boon and joy of the whole earth. Amen. (Loud cheers.)

* 'No person better calculated to do good in this position could have been selected. Mr. Hoar is a man of high character, much respected in this community, both as a man and a lawyer. His high standing will be recognized elsewhere, as he will be remembered as the Representative of the Middlesex District, in the House of Representatives of the United States. Prejudice even cannot connect his mission with fanatical scheming or mischievous agistation. He goes under the authority of the Commonwealth, to investigate the facts with regard to the alleged oppression of our citizens, to see that their rights are maintained, and to attempt to put the questions which restrict those rights under the laws of South Carolina, into such a form that they may be adjudicated by the courts of the United States, and the constitutionality of those laws may be tested. We rejoice that the government have secured the service of such a man; that while the rights and interests of our citizens are secured, no undo and unnecessary ill-feeling or prejudice need be excited.—Boston Daily Advertiser. or prejudice need be excited .- Boston Daily Advertiser.

IF This twaddling, cowardly, doughfaced editor of the Advertiser must, by this time, be satisfied that is endorsement of Mr. Hoar's pro-slavery and conservative character is good for nothing in S. C.—Lib.

SOUTH CAROLINA. MAJOR QUATTLEBUM.

We are not a little amused at the many chivalric evolutions performed by the 'gallant' State of

We are not a little amused at the many chivalric evolutions performed by the 'gallant' State of South Carolina. Its recent legislative gaseonade has struck us as being worthy of a remark or two. And, first, as to her unadulterated democracy—[we use that much-abused word in its modern political sense]—suppose the inhabitants of that State were so thoroughly democratic as to allow all male adults to vote at election, without regard to complexion, would not the political complexion of their Legislature be somewhat different from what it is at present?

Second—As South Carolina is so fond of walking on stilts, and dictating to her sister States—and is so utterly selfish as to be unable to skeep two in a bed, without grumbling with her neighbor,—why would it not be judicious for Congress to pass a resolution, allowing her to withdraw from the Union? She might then crow on her own dung-hill, marshal her troops under the redoubtable Major Quattlebum, and fight 'till the last armed fool expire.' She might then indulge her pugnacious propensities to her heart's content. She might build as many windmills as she pleased, and blaze away at them till all her gas was expended.

all her gas was expended.

This plan, if add sted, would leave the other States to enjoy themselves in peace, and allow the 'chivalry,' in dignified exclusiveness, to blow their own trumpet till they cracked their cheeks, or were blown themselves. There would be no one to harm, or make them afraid, and an admiring world would look on and listen.

Major Jeremiah Quattlebum, the chivalry might cry, While Jeremiah Quattlebum, the hills would all reply. We respectfully call the attention of Congress to this subject .- New-York Mirror.

Extract from the 'Introduction' to 'Selection from the Madison Papers, &c.' by Wendell Phillips -a valuable pamphlet of 124 large octavo pages, just published by the American Anti-Slavery Society:-

Every one knows that the 'Madison Papers' con tain a Report, from the pen of James Madison, of the Debates in the Old Congress of the Confedera-tion and in the Convention which formed the Con-stitution of the United States. We have extracted from them, in these pages, all the Debates on those clauses of the Constitution which relate to slavery. To these we have added all that is found, on the same topic, in the Debates of the several State Conventions which ratified the Constitution; together with so much of the speech of Luther Martin be-fore the Legislature of Maryland, and of the Federalist, as relate to our subject; with some extracts, also, from the Debates of the first Federal Congress on Slavery. These are all printed without altera tion, except that, in some instances, we have inserted in brackets, after the name of a speaker, the name of the State from which he came. The notes and indice are those of the original, but the editor has added one note on page 30th, which is marked as his, and we have taken the liberty of printing in capitals one sentiment of Rufus King's, and two of James Madison's—a distinction which the importance of the statements seemed to demand—otherwise we have reprinted exactly from the originals.

These extracts develope most clearly all the details of that 'compromise,' which was made between freedom and slavery, in 1787; granting to the slaveholder distinct privileges and protection for his slave property, in return for certain commercials. cial concessions on his part toward the North. They prove also that the Nation at large were fully aware of this bargain at the time, and entered into

aware of this bargain at the thick, with the willingly and with open eyes.

We have added the late 'Address of the American Anti-Slavery Society,' and the letter of Francis Jackson to Governor Briggs, resigning his commission of Justice of the Peace—as bold and hon-orable protests against the guilt and tafamy of this National bargain, and as proving most clearly the duty of each individual to trample it under his feet.

We do not produce the extracts which make up these pages to show what is the meaning of the clauses above cited. For no man or party, of any authority in such matters, has ever pretended to doubt to what subject they all relate. If, indeed, they were ambiguous in their terms, a resort to the ory of those times would set the matter at rest A few persons, to be sure, of late years, to serve the purposes of a party, have tried to prove that the Constitution makes no compromise with slavery. Notwithstanding the clear light of history;—the unanimous decision of all the courts in the land, both State and Federal;—the action of Congress and the State Legislature;—the constant practice of the Executive in all its branches;—and the deliberate acquiescence of the whole people for half a century; still they contend that the Nation does not know its own meaning and that the Condoes not know its own meaning, and that the Con-stitution does not tolerate slavery! Every candid mind, however, must acknowledge that the lane of the Constitution is clear and explicit.

many others beside slaves, and hence it is wisely(!) many others beside slaves, and hence it is wisely(!) inferred that they cannot include the slaves themselves! Many persons beside slaves in this country doubtless are 'held to service and labor under the laws of the States,' but that does not at all show that slaves are not 'held to service;' many persons beside the slaves may take part in insurrections, but that does not prove that when the slaves rise the National government is not bound to put them down by force. Such a thing has been heard of before as one description including a great variety of persons,-and this is the case in the present in

But granting that the terms of the Constitution are ambiguous—that they are susceptible of two meanings—if the unanimous, concurrent, unbroken of every department of the Government, judicial, legislative, and executive, and the acqui-escence of the whole people for fifty years, do not prove which is the true construction, then how and where can such a question ever be settled? If the people and the Courts of the land do not know what they themselves mean, who has authority to settle their meaning for them?

If, then, the people and the Courts of a country we so, he allowed to determine what their country that century, the Constitution of the United States has been, and still is, a pro-slavery instrument, and that any one who swears to support it, swears to do pro-slavery acts, and violates his duty both as a man and an abolitionist. What the Constitution may become a century hence, we know not; we speak of it at it is, and repudiate it as it is.

it at it is, and repudiate it as it is.

But the purpose, for which we have thrown these pages before the community, is this. Some men, finding the Nation unanimously deciding that the Constitution tolerates slavery, have tried to prove that this false construction, as they think it, has been foisted in upon the instrument by the cor-rupting influence of slavery itself, tainting all it touches. They assert that the known anti-slavery spirit of revolutionary times never could have con-sented to so infamous a bargain as the Constitution is represented to be, and has in its present hands become. Now these pages prove the melancholy fact that willingly, with deliberate purpose, our fathers bartered honesty for gain, and became part-ners with tyrants that they might share in the profits of their tyranny.

And in view of this fact, will it not require a very strong argument to make any candid man believe, that the bargain which the fathers tell us they meant to incorporate into the Constitution, and which the sons have always thought they found there incorporated, does not exist there after all? Forty of the hrewdest men and lawyers in the land assen make a bargain, among other things, about slaves,
—after months of anxious deliberation they put it
into writing and sign their names to the instrument,
—fifty years roll away, twenty millions at least of their children pass over the stage of life,—courts sit and pass judgment,—parties arise and struggle fiercely; still all concur in finding in the instrument just that meaning which the fathers tell us they in-tended to express:—must not he be a desperate man, who, after all this, sets out to prove that the man, who, after all this, sets out to prove that the fathers were bunglers and the sons fools, and that slavery is not referred to at all?

Besides, the advocates of this new theory of the anti-slavery character of the Constitution, quote the constitution, some constitution and the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution.

some portions of the Madison Papers in support of ws,—and this makes it proper that the com-should hear all that these Debates have to say on the subject. The further we explore them, the clearer becomes the fact that the Constitution the clearer becomes the fact that the Constitution was meant to be, what it has always been esteemed nise between slavery and freedom.

If then the Constitution be, what these Debates show that our fathers intended to make it, and what, too, their descendants, this Nation, say they did make it and agree to uphold,—then we affirm that it is a 'covenant with death and an agreement with hell,' and ought to be immediately annu

But if, on the contrary, our fathers failed in their purpose, and the Constitution is all pure and untouched by slavery,—then, Union itself is impossi-ble, without guilt. For it is undeniable that the sed under this (anti-slavery) Constitu fifty years pas tion, show us the slaves trebling in numbers; slaveholders monopolizing the offices and dictating savenoiders monopolizing the offices and dictating the policy of the Government;—prostituting the strength and influence of the Nation to the support of slavery here and elsewhere;—trampling on the rights of the free States, and making the courts of the country their tools. To continue this disastrous alliance longer is madness. The trial of fifty years with the best of men and the best of Constitutions, on this appreciation calls. tutions, on this supposition, only proves that it is impossible for free and slave States to unite on any terms, without all becoming partners in the guilt and responsible for the sin of slavery. We dare not prolong the experiment, and with double earn-estness we repeat our demand upon every honest man to join in the outery of the American Auti-Slavery Society,

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

CONVENTION OF SLAVEHOLDERS. South Carolina. - Two propositions have been introduced into the Legislature, calling for a convention of the slaveholding States, one by Mr. Fair, calling the convention at Charleston, or some Fair, calling the convention at Charleston, of Schie other place which may be designated, and the other by W. Gilmore Simms, designating Ashville, North Carolina, as the place, and March 4, 1845, as the time for the meeting. The subjects to be discussed are Tariff, Texas and Abolition, and Loth

propositions are accompanied by series of resolu-tions, highly seasoned with Carolina epithets. The supporters of the ultra nullification doctrines call themselves "Blufton Boys," or "Bluftonians."

The course pursued by the Administration, in reference to the annexation of Texas, renders a crisis inevitable. As the policy is developed,—as its consequences begin to be seriously contemplated, —as the spirit of the movement is clearly manifested,—the people of the free States will cease to be apathetic, and under the circumstances which may arise, can hardly fail to become irrensely excited. The tone of the Message and of Mr. Calhoun's correspondence has at once deprived the northern advocates of the measure of the advantage of a prudent and 'humbugging' policy. Mr. Calhoun's correspondence has at once deprived the northern advocates of the measure of the advantage of a prudent and 'humbugging' policy. Mr. Calhoun's consciences, and the hearts of those to whom it is advocates of the measure of the advantage of a prudent and 'humbugging' policy. Mr. Calhoun's consciences, and the hearts of those to whom it is advocates of the measure of the advantage of a prudent and 'humbugging' policy. Mr. Calhoun's consciences, and the hearts of those to whom it is advocates of the measure of the advantage of a prudent and 'humbugging' policy. Mr. Calhoun's consciences, and the hearts of those to whom it is advocates of the measure of the advantage of a prudent and 'humbugging' policy. Mr. Calhoun's consciences, and the hearts of those to whom it is advocate and in the strength of argument; it should be armed with power, the power of moral and religious principle; and it should be forthe with power, the power of moral and religious principle; and it should be a document so marked in its character, and so well adapted in its style and tone of misleading others, that the annexation of Texas and the power of a republican government.

In such a Memorial, there need be no threat, the three should be the decisive determination of a determined, and there should be the decisive determined.

Now, that this is a project as dangerous as it is wicked, and as alarming as it is bold, will be seen and that it is already seen and the saveholding States, it is easy to foresee, that, as the crisis approaches, party divisions will be absorbed in the devotion of all their citizens to the promotion of a common interest. It is desirable to witness in the Free States a corresponding in advance of their reception, that it cannot be doubted they will be universally and eagerly read at the earliest possible moment,—and that, as soon as they are read, there will be but one feeling in as they are read, there will be but one feeling in tional party organization can be maintained in government, and in respect to the duty, to the extent of what is practicable, of defeating such an attempted by the Administration, and in respect to the duty, to the extent of what is practicable, of defeating such an attempted by the Administration, and in respect to the duty, to the extent of what is practicable, of defeating such an attempted by the Administration, and in respect to the duty, to the extent of what is practicable, of defeating such an attempted by the Administration, and in respect to the duty, to the extent of what is practicable, of defeating such an attempted by the Administration, and in respect to the duty, to the extent of what is practicable, of defeating such an attempted by the Administration and the annual tinton, it is time to declare that no many times and the annual time and the annual time and the annual time and the annual time at the an

In Massachusetts, let us thank God, it has never yet been true that an attempt to sustain her clarac-ter has failed, or that her example, in any exigency, as been without its effect upon her sister She has never been without leaders who seem to have been born for great occasions; and they have been born for great occasions; and they have mythout finding themselves strengthened, beyond their utmost expectations, by public confidence, sympathy, and support. From the commencement of the preparations for the American revolution, to conceive a high and noble purpose has been in her

chusetts, on the score of principle or courage, unprepared to meet it.

To the question. What is practicable for the purpose of exerting an effectual influence in opposition to the annexation of Texas? let the answer be given, that, the question being such as it is, of vital importance to the rights and interests, and involving the character, of the free States, it needs only to be properly presented for consideration to insure its being considered; and that the people of the free States, as soon as they can deliberate upon the subject, will be ready to act. That they may deliberate and at once—that their proceedings may be as prompt and effective as possible,—it is manifestly expedient that somewhere, and, for reasons feetly expedient that somewhere, and, for reasons in the preceding paragraph, it is proposed. feetly expedient that somewhere, and, for reasons implied in the preceding paragraph, it is proposed that in Massachusetts, a convention of the proposed that in Massachusetts, a convention of the proposed to express the sentiments of the people upon the Texas Question, it is bearings. At this Convention, let there be a discussion worthy of the object, and of the character of those assembled to accomplish it. Let our leading streamen expound the structure of those assembled to accomplish it. Let our leading statesmen expound the true design of the Constitution of the United States, and show how it is proposed to disregard and violate it. Let them exhibit in detail the origin and late it. and show how it is proposed to this gard and the late it. Let them exhibit in detail the origin and progress of the Texas project, and show canclusive the political history of the country, the succession of evils which have resulted from the attempt to maintain the Union upon the impracticable basis of Massachusetts is ready. It only remains for Faneur Hall to give the watchword, A Convextor and perpetual equipoise of free and slaveand sact and perpeture equipoles of free and slave-holding States, and from regarding as the most sacred provisions of the Constitution those which contain, without alluding to it, the avowed guarantees of slavery. Let them show also, historically, low far it was from the intention of the framers of the Constitution to regard slavery otherwise than as a temporary institution, a political and moral evil, and an unsuitable element of a republican govern-ment; and how little they designed to entail upon their posterity, for a succession of generations, and without any provision for relief, such a burden as slavery has proved in all its direct and indirect consequences, in its influence upon the master, as well cour seem to have received some sudden impulse, which the establishment of an enlightened national policy, to multiply sources of social and civil degradation, and to excite and produce never-ending and wide-spread disaffection and animosity among those who, as fellow-countrymen, ought to be, and but for this cause might be, political brethren. Let them exceed again misled and ensuared so many of the constituted guardians of the rights and interests of the tuted guardians of the rights and interests of the true of the propose. Conservative democrats are to be marked tuted guardians of the rights and interests of the free States, under a pretext of a patriotic compromise of sectional differences, by inducing them to concur in authorizing the amexation of slave territory and the multiplication of slave States, and in the party, or have a fearful account to settle with tory and the multiplication of slave States, and in thus preventing, for an indefinite period, the natural extinction of the national curse. Let them refer to the pregnant fact, that it was only the last census in the way of the triumphal progress of radicalism which began to show clearly, that, if the Union should remain as it is, it is the destiny of the free States to ascend, and of the slaveholding States to ment acted, says the Boston Post. 'If it means to defeat the designs of the greening of the previous of superscripts.

THE CONSTITUTION APRO-SLAVERY AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF in bold outline and in its full dimensions, the ConMASSACHUSETTS. stitutional argument which the case requires. Extracts from a powerfully written pamphlet, just published by Little & Brown, Boston, entitled, 'An Appeal to the People of Massachusetts, on the Texas Question':—

The course pursued by the Administration, in reference to the appearance of Texas renders a company of Texas renders a compan

might tend to the abolition of slavery. It is now clear that the only design of the measure—the avoiced design, too—is, to fortify, extend, and perpetuate the slaveholding power; to insure to the slaveholding states the control of the general government which flashed the light of prophecy upon a long for all domestic purposes; and to make the general blinded ministry—which converted the haughty tone ing States the control of the general government for all domestic purposes; and to make the general government, in their hands, instrumental in effecting a foreign policy which shall place this country in immediate and constant hostility to England upon the great question of universal emancipation, and in reference to all measures and interests connected therewith.

Now, that this is a project as dangerous as it is wicked and as abstraining as it is hold, will be seen

compromises odious, warns the Free States to pre-pare themselves for the alternative, by a timely truce to the divisions which must hinder the effect

In Massachusetts, why should we not be of the preparations for the American revolution, to conceive a high and noble purpose has been in her history but the first step in an irresistible progress towards its accomplishment, under whatever circumstances of difficulty or danger; and so long as the Bible inspires faith in God, and the Bunker Hill Monument reminds us of what our fathers dared and suffered for liberty, so long may it be expected that no crisis will find the people of Massachusetts, on the score of principle or courage, unprepared to meet it.

To the question. What is practicable for the

TION-TO THE RESCUE

A MASSACHUSETTS FREEMAN.

The authorship of this grand and eloquent Ar peal we have heard attributed (we do not know los correctly) to Hon. STHEPHEN C. PHILLIPS of Salem

From the Salem Register.

'IMMEDIATE ANNEXATION.' This is the loud-mouthed cry, at the present mo ment, of nearly all the locofoco journals in the country. The Massachusetts papers, in particular, seem to have rec ned some sudden impulse which

which began to show clearly, that, if the Union should remain as it is, it is the destiny of the firee States to ascend, and of the slaveholding States to descend, in the scale of political power, according to the increase or diminution of their respective delegations in the House of Representatives, and in the electoral colleges; and that it is just at this juncture, before another census shall have put it is to maintain their pretensions, and before the organization of the five States which are rapidly growing up within their pretensions, and before the organization of the five States which are rapidly growing up within the Evinteries of Wisconsin and Iowa shall have destroyed, also for ever, the balance of power in the Senate, upon which they relied as the republic as this through a series of the madness of desperation, to the anomalous expedient of extending slavery into the regions of a state republic, and of procuring the amountain of the structure of the state of the structure of the str

From the New-York News. OUR MINISTER TO MEXICO.

We cannot afford to confine to Mexico, miserable Mexico, a monopoly of those luminous conceptions, that exquisite tact, that profound diplomatic skill, which his brief plenipotentiary career has already sufficed to display, to such eminent credit to his country, and glory to himself. Let them be extended over the whole range of our foreign relations, by making him their presiding genius. The Pennsylvania Electors have nominated for the Secretaryship of State, an obscure third or fourth rate lawyer from that State, one James Buchanan. They forgot Wilson Shannon! Wilson Shannon is our candidate for that office; and we give Mr. Polk fair notice to expect no support from us to his adminisnotice to expect no support from us to his adminis-ration, if its State Department is not graced with the diplomatic lustre which will long illumine the name of 'Wilson Shannon.'

name of 'Wilson Shannon.'

A degree of unanimity, equally rare and pleasing, reigns in this community on this subject.

Whigs, Democrats, and all intermediate varieties of Nondescripts, all with beautiful 'concord of Mr. Tyler not to withhold this most excellent of Excellencies longer from our gaze and living presence face to face. Let us delight to reassure with our own eyes the actual length of such ears as must needs grace such a head. Let us survey him round and round, and indee for ourselves of the corresand round, and judge for ourselves of the corres pondence between our imperfect ideal of a great diplomatist, and the breathing, speaking, writing re-ality! Let us be satisfied through our own senses that he is, that he can be, a mere man. Happy country, to have given birth to such a son! oh, 'too py? may we exclaim with Virgil—with Virgil ng, 'if it only knew it."

O fortunati nimium, sus si bona norim!"

JOY OF THE NULLIFIERS.

The following extract of a letter, though somewh out of date, is sufficiently important to obtain a place in our columns, as indicating the extreme gratifica-tion with which the bloody-thirsty South Carolinians received the news of Mr. Polk's election :-CHARLESTON, (S. C.) Nov. 1844.

Charleston, (S. C.) Nov. 1844.

The news was received in this city and State, (the hot-bed of nullification and disunion,) with great joy. The election of Mr. Polk, (unexpected here by democrats as well as whigs) is hailed as a most auspicious event for the South. It is called a

victory of the South over the North.

A meeting of congratulation was called the same evening, which was addressed by Mr Elmore and Mr. Pickens. In their speeches on the occasion they gave utterance to and maintained the following the speeches of the speeches on the occasion they gave utterance to and maintained the following the speeches of the speech ing sentiments, and many of the like character which were heartily responded to by the meeting. The South has nobly triumphed over the North. 'The South has nobly triumphed over the North.'
'We are disenthralled—we are delivered from the tyranny so long exercised over us by the North.'
'The great enemy of Southern interests, and friend of the North, has been put down in its last great attempt of the whigs to fasten him, with Northern oppression, upon us.' 'We now have it in our power to maintain Southern rights, and redress Southern wrongs.' 'No longer will our trade be trammelled—we may now rest assured that trade be trammelled—we may now rest assured that hereafter free trade will be the policy of the coun-Texas is now and forever a part of this? 'Go, proclaim it to the inhabitants on the banks of the Rio Grande, that the protection of the star-spangled banner waves over them.' 'Here star-spangled banner waves over them. dancy in the Union."—Let us rest assured, that by this glorious victory, Southern Institutions are forever put beyond the reach of Northern Aboli-tionists." after the South will be able to maintain its ascen

The following article is equally sensible and

A worthy brother in Vermont recently not think to manage the world's Herald of Freedom son contended that the step was unjustifiable in law with the New-Hampshire Anti-Slavery, or to that effect. Others speak in a similar manner.

all they mean? If so, let them point out one single approximation on the part of the Executive Committee, or Stephen Foster, if they please, towards controlling the editor of the paper in the smallest matter. Has friend Rogers himself ever complained that they would clip one sprig of the down from his editorial pen? Have not the Committee, and the State Society they represent, be that Society have a large or small, sanctioned at least by silence, even his agen worfare on themselves as an Anti-Slavery or samilare, and slaves, the former needing no partization? Has the Society ever met, since he persussion at all, the latter not only requiring per-became connected with the Herald of Freedom, without in some manner approving of his general course, and expressing the most earnest wishes that he might long hold his position as editor of the pa-

transfer it to Messrs. French and Rogers, but they

declined accepting it.

The complaint, it seems to me, originates in this. The Society, or its Executive Committee, have seen the Herald several times on the point of suspension, and have come to its rescue. The calls of the paper have been constant and loud, for pecuniary aid. More than once, it has been temporarily discontinued. The Board of Managers have had good rea-More than once, it has been supported at a much cheaper rate. Thus the large annual and semi-annual donations to it, of our Melendys, Woods, and others, could be turned to an increase of field agencies. Not doubting that the Society owned the part of Mr. Calhoun, recently published, he says,—"To form a correct conception of what would be the result of the abolition of slavery in the United States, Cuba and Brazil, we must look, not to Lamaica, but to St. Domingo, for example. The cies. Not doubting that the Society owned the paper, the Committee have proposed very liberal terms to Mr. French, for its publication. These have been spurned, and the Committee, consisting of such persons as Benjamin Comings, Weare Tappan, Enoch Mack, Joseph and Mary Am French, Amos Wood, and others like them, treated with most sovereign contempt. At length the paper is wrested from their hands, and its batteries turned upon the Committee themselves, in manner and spirit not to be misunders and, by any unprejudiced mind.

be misunderstood, by any unprejudiced mind.
But the 'management' consisted in efforts to put
the printing of their paper on a sure basis. And it
was because they deemed the Herald, with friend Rogers as editor, far too valuable an instrumentality to be lost. This was all they sought. For this, what bitter taunts have they received! And yet,

could they do less?

To seek the most economical mode of printing a paper is, in no sense, most surely, to control that paper. Rather, is it not to prevent its being conpaper. Rather, is it not to prevent its being controlled out of its very existence, by stern want, one of the worst of 'managers'? Mr. French was under no obligation to print the paper. He could, at any moment, have retired with honor. Had he any moment, have retired with honor. Had he done so, (a step any thing but new in the printing-houses of Concord.) and had another printer been employed, the editorial department remaining unchanged, as it might have done, could there have been any reasonable complaint of unreasonable 'management'? It seems to me not.

Christopher Robinson owns the Essex County Washingtonian. Henry Clapp is editor, and J. B. Tolman is printer. Cannot the owner make terms with his printer, without being accused by the edi-

with his printer, without being accused by the editor of 'unwarrantable interference'? of an attempt to manage the paper? When he dictates, or ceasys to dictate to the editor, when he shall write, or what, to dictate to the editor, when he shall write, or what, or how much, then the editor is no longer

or how much, then the editor is no longer reference of how much, then the editor is no longer reference or free.

But will my esteemed friend Randall, or will any friend or foe say, that the Herald has been 'munaged in any of these ways?—or attempted to be? It has been said that Mr. Rogers could not edit the paper with any other printer than J. R. French. Indeed! Let the chain-lightning columns of the Herald, while Chase and Crossly were printers, answer that. Why, what testified Mr. Rogers himself, fully last 14th of June? Speaking of the paper, is says.—'I am too ill to write or look out for it. The publisher, who always makes a better paper; he had not be attended to help him, will be absent. But the printers will be there, and they have handled anti-slavery types till they can make them speak for humanity—with editor. On the contract of the Universe of humanity—with editor. On the contract of the Supreme Court of the Universe of humanity—with editor. On the same and the part of the supreme Court of the Universe of humanity—with editor. On the contract of the Supreme Court of the Universe of humanity—with editor. On the same proper is not sake an appeal, and has taken an appeal to the highest tribunal in that territory, whence the case may be taken to the Supreme Court of the Universe of humanity—with editor. On the same proper is the effects which the proposed measure would have the effects which the proposed measure whether a clear and direct note of remonstrance should not be uttered against it.

**Capt. Walker's Counsel.—A letter from Naw-York informs us that 'Mr. Blount arrived at Pensacola in each of the proposed measure whether a clear and direct note of remonstrance then in the Legis-should not be uttered against it.

**Capt. Walker's Counsel.—A letter fr -WITH EDITOR, OR WITHOUT, vance of him. - Chronicle.

AND WITH PUBLISHER, OR NONE. I hope if these two should both fail the dear little sheet, our int type-setters will go on with it—not only, but onward henceforth till the abolition of

in vain.'
The difficulty, then, lies not here.
If the Society exists—holds its meetings in officers, (by few votes or many,) the Herald be that the paper is not free, while the editor writes usen, what and how he pleases, and the Board of Managers seek only a sure, permanent and economical basis, on which to place the printing. This, sofar as we have seen, is all they have ever sought.

> From the Portland American. MATIVE AMERICANISM.

Under pretence of lecturing against Roman Catholcism, a Rev. Mr. Sparry last Sabbath secured the us of three pulpits. As we have no attachment to that religion, we thought we would go on Sabbath evening to the Methodist Church, and hear what he had to say. We hope to be preserved from seeing had to say. We hope to be preserved from seeing a Christian pulpit again so desecrated. It was a low, coarse, vuigar appeal to the brutal passions,

lov, coarse, vulgar appeal to the brutal passions, containing nothing dignified, manly or argumentative. It was a Native American, anti-democratic, anti-Polk caucus speech of the worst class.

On Tuesday evening, he lectured again—if lecturing it can be called—at the City Hall. We understand that Charles Barbour, Esq., rose after the speaker was through, and inquired if a reply would be permitted. A shout was raised, 'Down with him!—Out with him!

Rev J. M. SPEAR mildly inquired of the audience

if they were afraid of free discussion.'

Rev. Mr. Beecher rose and said he was disappointed at the political turn which the lecturer had taken, and thought that a reply should be allowed. There was no further tunult in the Hall; but as Mr. Spear and Mr. Stephen S. Foster (the abolism lecturer, who had taken up next, at the meetas Mr. Spear and Mr. Stephen's roster (the abon-tion lecturer, who had taken no part at the meet-ing,) were coming down the steps, some ruffian kicked the latter gentleman in the back, and then a-rush by a crowd, who appeared to be banded to-gether for the purpose, was made upon them. They were struck several times, and repeated attempts were made to throw them down. The mob folwere made to throw them down. The mob fol-owed them to their lodgings, abusing them in the

grossest manner.
Mr. Foster was severely injured, and yesterday his face was considerably swollen. We regret to say that the injury done to Mr. Spear was still more serious. He had repeated spasms in the course of

the evening, and was yesterday very feeble.

This attack was most brutal, and not the shadow of apology can be adduced for it. Our city author-

ities are bound to hunt out the miscreants, and visit

From the Baltimore Saturday Visitor THE CASE OF C. T. TORREY.

upon them the heaviest penalties of the law

The hearing of the motion for arrest of judg ment in this case, was argued on Monday morning, before the Judges of the City Court, by Reverdy Johnson, Esq., of counsel for the traverser, and G. R. Richardson, Esq., in behalf of the State. It will be recollected, that the three indictments (one for

be recollected, that the three indictments (one for each of the slaves alleged to have been aided to escape) were, by mutual agreement of counsel, argued as one, with the understanding that the question of the prosecutor's right to frame three indictments, was to be tested thereafter.

The application for the arrest of judgment and the prisoner's discharge, was placed on the double ground of the illegality of this triple indictment, and the absence of the words free man' after the name of the traverser, in the instrument. We will briefly indicate the course of the assumption.

timely, and worthy of a careful perusal.

From the Herald of Freedom.

'MANAGEMENT' OF THE HERALD OF FREEDOM.

Many persons are strangely sensitive about the word 'management,' when applied to the Anti-Slavery movement, particularly the Herald. One man, the other day, was deprecating in high terms, 'Stephen Foster's management' and interference. He ad some reason to dislike the management of the paper's concerns, having so far forgotten himself as not to pay for some years back, his own subscription to it. A worthy brother in Vermont recently City Court.

and dangerous in precedent—that, admitting the right to indict for each separate piece of property effect. Others speak in a similar manner.

Now what is it to manage a paper, in the opinion of these persons? I misunderstand them if they mean any thing but what refers wholly to the editorial department. Is this not what they mean, and all they mean? If so, let them point out one single approximation on the part of the Executive Company of the second seco

he might long hold his position as editor of the paper? Has any body of persons, or any one person,
dissented at all from such expression?

What, then, is this complaint of management?
By the testimony of Mr. Rogers, J. R. French and
E. G. Chase, the Herald belonged to the Society in
1841. Have they ever relinquished their claim?
They, or their Committee, have twice voted to
transfer it to Messrs. French and Rogers. but they

courts. After a patient hearing of the arguments the Court After a patient nearing of the arguments, the Court announced that they would duly deliberate thereon, and deliver a written opinion to-day, when the prisoner would be either discharged or sentenced. In the latter event, Mr. Torrey himself, it is said, will certainly address the court.

Jamaica, but to St. Domingo, for example. The change would be followed by hate between the two races, and end in a bloody and deadly struggle be-

tween them for the superiority."

Yet Mr. Calhoun must know "that perfect peace and quietness for years followed the abolition of slavery in St. Domingo by the French Directory, and that the sole cause of the dreadful massacre to which he refers, was the attempt of Napole re-establish slavery. It is impossible to double leaves the control of the leavest here. knew these facts.

What shall we think of a man who will so mis represent and falsify a plain piece of history? what must we think of a cause which is comp to resort to such expedients to sustain itself?—Cincinnati Philanthropist.

PROGRESS IN ONIO. Governor Mordecai Bartley, the newly elected

Governor of Ohio, in his Message to the Legislature, among other important things, says: Permit me to call your attention to the laws on our Statute Books, which lay restrictions and disabilities on the unfortunate colored population of our Stat Laws which are too severe to be executed or obeye

can answer no valuable purpose. It does appear to me that a revision of those laws is now called for, and that reason, justice and mercy, demand a mitiga-tion of their penalties. After this humane proposition, His Excellence takes a cursory glance at Texas, in this wise: Another subject to which I would allude, is the annexation of Texas. Argument on this subject would be uncalled for and out of place in this ad-

annexation of Texas. Argument on this subject would be uncalled for and out of place in this address; but I may be permitted to say, that such are the effects which the proposed measure would have upon the national treasury, the national faith, the extension of slavery, and the peace and prosperity of the Union, that I submit to the wisdom of the Legislature whether a clear and direct note of remonstrance should not be uttered against it.

JEFFERSON AND TEXAS. The McDuffle and Ingersoll annexationists should read the following extract from a letter written by Thomas Jefferson to Mr. Nichols in 1804:

when I consider that the limits of the United States are precisely fixed by the treaty of 1783, that the Constitution expressly declares itself to be made for the United States, I cannot help believing that the intention was not to permit Congress to admit into the Union new States which should be formed out of the territory for which, and under whose action of the territory for which, and under whose action to the state of the territory for which, and under whose action it do not be lieve it was meant that they might receive England, Ireland, Holland, (Texas?) &c. into it.

Now what will the babblers of Jeffersonian be-mocracy say to this? Was Jefferson a fool, or a knave? Unless he was one or the other, this ex-tract from his letter should be received as a rebule to the advocates of the vile scheme of annexing for eign territory to the United States.—Rochester Den

OHIO. The resolutions introduced into the Leg-OHO. The resolutions introduced into the Lecislature of Ohio, against the annexation of Texas in the Union, were passed in the House of Representatives on the 23d ult., by a vote of yeas 38, may 31. The substance of the resolutions are stated as follows, by the Columbus Journal:

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'The resolutions protest against any proceeding by the government of the United States, or any branch thereof, having for its object the annexation of Texa, because, first, such proceeding would be unconstitutional; second, it would involve our country in a war with Mexico without a just cause; third, it would make our country liable for the debts of Texas with out any sufficient indemnity; and fourthly, because it would involve us in the guilt, and subject our country to the reproach of cherishing, sustaining and perpetuating the evils of slavery.

SOUTH CAROLINA. A cotemporary says of the law of South Carolina prohibiting free colored per-sons from coming to that State from other States:

We have understood that the law complained of Massachusetts has never been enfo o British vessels.'

The New-Orleans Courier on the other hand

'The British Minister some years ago 'The British Minister some years ago profested against the confinement of some negroes belonging to a vessel of that nation in Charleston—but he became satisfied that their confinement was not incompatible with the laws of nations—at all events, he abandoned the question; and British subjects, being colored, are still imprisoned whenever they have the misfortune to plant their feet within the limits of South Carolina.' [Doubted!]

More Trouble Brewing. From the tone of an article in the New-Orleans Courier, we are led to believe that the Hon. Henry Hubbard, who has been appointed Agent of Massachusetts, to reside at New. Orleans, will meet with no better reception there than our very worthy citizen, Mr. Hoar, met in Charleston. The Courier warns him to keep away, and concludes by saying—'Should the Hon. Henry Hubbard happen to broach his abolition doctrine here, he will stand a good chance of keeping company in the same building with his black fellow-citizens of Massachusetts.'—Merc. Jour.

Some of our Southern exchanges think very differently of the course of Massachusetts from South Carolina. The Richmond Whig holds the following language in relation to the recent expulsion of Mr.

'That any person but our mo citizens of South Carolina could have apprehended any danger in Mr. Hoar's mission, limited to the institution of judicial proceeding for testing a constitutional question by the supreme judicial authority, is incredible to our minds. These proceedings appear to us precipitate, unworthy the dignity of South Carolin, discovered the suprementation of South Carolin, precipitate, unworthy the dignity of South Carolin, disrespectful to a sister and sovereign State, and injurious to all the slaveholding States, as inevitably calculated to promote abolitionism at the North—already, since the occurrence of recent events, assuming a more lofty tone, and mustering its forces by new and more determined efforts. They do nothing for the safety of the State, which Mr. Hoar could not endanger; they disgust moderate men of all sections, and they furnish the abolitionists with the materials for declamation and appeals to the passions, which is precisely what they want.' (!)

Nor Ban. By the laws of the United States, the Nor Bad. By the laws of the United States, the crime, and the Slave Trade is Piracy, punishable with death. Mr. John Tyler, in his last annual Messag, felicitates our people on the fact that we were the first to deal so thoroughly with this infamous traffication of the problem—

'If the needy rascal who brings one Slave into the Union deserves to be hung, what punishment should be meted out to John Tyler, C. J. Ingersoll & Co. who are exerting all their power to bring in Treasy-five thousand Slaves at once by the Annexation of Texas?' Will some dough-face cypher it out:—

Tribune.

Massachusetts .- Daniel P. King has been re-elected Massacausetts.—Daniel F. King has been re-ecces to Congress in Essex South district; and Chales Hudson, Whig, in the Worcester district. In Mid-dlesex district, Benjamin Thompson, Whig, is eleccumbent. According to the Boston Atlas, the vote stood,—Thompson 5266, Parmenter 4407, scattering 525. In the Bristol district, now represented by Henry Williams, Democrat, there is again no choice This is the only vacancy remaining. All the other districts have elected Whigs, being a Whig gain of one member, compared with the present Congress.

New Hampshire Militia Bill .- The bill providing for a volunteer militia system, the whole number of soldiers not to exceed 9000, passed the House, Wednesday, Dec. 18. On the test vote the majority for the bill was 136. The bill abolishes militia training except of Volunteer Companies, whose members are to be paid for their services, \$3,00 per annum, each it provides for an enrolment of all persons of an age to do military duty, on the 1st of April in each yet, of which a return is to be made to the Adjutant General on the first of June ensuing. This bill, we regret to add, was lost in the Senate—8 to 4.

Affairs in Montreal .- Montreal is in a shocking state. There are certain bodies of armed men of ganized in defiance of the civil authorities, for the esecution of Lynch law upon all who call down their displeasure. And the most melancholy part of it is, that the Government, if it does not openly encourage them, winks at their disgraceful proceedings. There are three bodies of them—the L. P. S., of Loyal Protective Society men; the Cavalier, is mounted band of miscreants; and the Dories, another 'Self-Protective' body. The walls are daily covered with placards of their meetings, and they turn out large force, armed with side weapons and firearmos public occasions. The Corporation election comes on next Monday, and I much fear that there will be a serious work. It is really a most fearful state of affairs—the civil law is openly put at defiance in the light of day, and that in the capital city of the Presince. Assuredly, the present Government has meet to answer for—in the peaceful government of Sc Charles Bagot, such proceedings never occurred. There are certain bodies of armed men

Mendon, on the 23d inst., resolutions of a strong and decided character were passed in option to the annexation of Texas, instructing tion to the annexation of Texas, instructing representatives of that town in the General Corresifirm the resolutions of last year and the year fore on that question, and to obtain the passassome of a still stronger character, if practical Worcester Spy.

Resolutions, strongly condemning the impristment of Governor Dorr by the authorities of Rhode-Island, passed in the N. H. House of Representative by a vote of 170 to 43.

who testified so disinterestedly against Torrey, an attempt, with others, to break jail, on S night; but, his courage failing him, before the p went far, he very magnanimously gave the for the good of the public of course!—Ba

A mason named Ellenwood, from Dracut, who had A mason named Ellenwood, from Dracut, been in the habit of going from work, in Sout to his boarding-house in Indiana Place, ut track of the Worcester railroad, met a few da with a frightful death. While passing to near the bridge across Washington-street, he approach of the passenger train, and ed on the other track to avoid it. Here caught by the freight train passing the oth which he did not hear, and was carried son dred yards by the cow-catcher, and then the shockingly bruised, a bloody and lifeless mainquest was held upon the body of the unforman, and the verdict was in accordance with bove facts.

The directors of the Worcester Railr ted to reduce the fare between Bostosser to one dollar and twenty-five cents

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THE LIBERATOR. BOSTON, JANUARY 3, 1846.

THE LIBERATOR-VOL. XV.

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-Baltim

We have completed fourteen years of anti-slavery we have through the medium of the Liberator, (and sixteen years since we consecrated ourselves to the sixteen years and countrymen in chains,) and now enter upon our fifteenth volume with an unwearied enter upon our interest of faith. We enlisted for the rar, and shall remain at our post until victory or gar, and shall remain as our post until victory or death' crown our labors. We present our readers eith the Liberator in a new typographical dress, and with the will try greatly to extend its circulation.

THE LIBERTY BELL FOR 1845. BY FRIENDS OF FREEDOM.

The present volume appears in a beautiful type dress, which is highly creditable to the nters, -Andrews, Prentiss and Studley, 11 Devone-street. It has a very good engraving of WES-BELL PHILLIPS, etched by J. Andrews from a Dagerrectype by Southworth, which the numerous friends of this widely beloved and most eloquent advocate of emancipation will be delighted to obtain, though it be nothing better than the shadow of the substance—the semblance of the reality. The motto of this Bell is most happily selected from 'The Golden Legend, by Wynkyn de Worde, and is quaintly expressed as follows:- It is said that the eril spirytes that ben in the regyon, doubte moche evil spriyes here the Bells rongen: and this is the when they deed Bells rongen, whan grete tempeste and outrages of wether happen, to the end that the heads and wycked spirytes should be abashed and fee. May this 'LIBERTY BELL' be rung in these stormy times, until all the 'fiends and wycked spirytes' of slavery, that now possess this afflicted country, be

evoreised for ever Of the excellent contents of this volume, we can give nothing more, in this article, than a passing glance. The first effusion is a Sonnet to the Friends of the Anti-Slavery Cause in America, by the amiable and gifted Quaker poet of England, Bernard Barton, who inspiringly bids those friends to

Lift up in hope to heaven an unblenched brow And utter in its face your fearless vow, That Liberty's behests shall all be done!

An Appeal to Mothers, by Charlotte H. L. Coues of Portsmouth, is founded on one of those awfully affecting incidents to which the slave system is hourly giving birth-the sale of the babes of a slave mother to the remorseless speculator, causing her t go mad. Mrs. Coues makes a touching application f this case to maternal love and fidelity, and concludes by asking-'If every free-born Christian mother in our land should say, as with one voice, and with that strong determination which comes from the heart, "Slavery shall no longer inflict its grievous, unimaginable wrongs," how many years longer could Slavery endure? We believe not one.' Is it so? Is this the tremendous responsibility resting on American mothers? It is-beyond all doubt or de nial, it is! Yet how few of them, comparatively, are found heartily engaged in the anti-slavey enterprise ! More than the men of the land, it is true; yet few and far between, as compared with their whole number! There seem to be peculiar reasons why they should be foremost in the work of emancipation. The degradation to which their sex is forced by slavery is of a most revolting character. It equals, on the score of pollution, all that Sodom ever knew, and for which it was destroyed. What right has any woman, who knows that the marriage institution is disallowed to three millions of the people in the South, and that slavery is but another name for unbridled icentiousness, to claim to be chaste in heart, if she he not an abolitionist? We put this interrogation seriously, offensive as it may at first seem. It is not and sentiments of the society or circle in which we move; or even to abstain from overt acts of lewdness. If we look on impurity in others, and care not for it-especially if, because it is a despised race which is subjected to the loss of all the safeguards of virtue, we join with the despoilers of innocence, and court their company or good will-how is it possible possible. If this be our state, we are no better in between the North and the South:heart than those ' whoremongers and adulterers whom God will judge.' The sin of connivance at wrongdoing is a most prevalent one, and of monstrous turpitude. Because they do not actually do the wicked who wipe their lips and say, 'We are guiltless of it,' even while they are giving the right hand of fellowship to the perpetrator! Let it, then, be set down as infallibly true, that pression in our land, which compels its victims to herd promiscuously together in lustful intercourse, like mere brutes; -execrate it, not in word only, out in deed-not as an abstract idea, but as a loathsome reality-not as an abuse of the system, but as

The apostle Paul, in enumerating the vices and sins of the Gentiles, describes them as being 'without natural affection,' as well as 'filled with all fornication,' and also 'implacable and unmerciful.' All slaveholders are of this character; and all their defenders and apologists are in the same category. They are all destitute of 'natural affection'; for h who possesses it has a sacred regard for parental and filial relationship, and can no more tolerate the hought of seizing and selling the children of others, than he can of having his own beloved offspring treated in this beastly manner. It renders him incapable of being a trafficker in human flesh, or one who an look on the enslavement of any human being with philosophical composure. If the American people-if the slaveholders of the South-would only allow 'natural affection' to operate in their breasts, slavery would instantly disappear. It speaks with a divine authority as follows :- " Whatsoever ye would that men should do to your children, do ye even so to theirs. What father would see his son treated as a as a chattel personal, or for purposes of prostitution? Will he say that his son is of more value than another's? Will she say that her daughter is to be estimated above another's? What is this but to deay the equality of the human race—that one God hath created us-that one Saviour has died for our common redemption? What is it but to be without atural affection '- haters of God, despiteful, proud, boasters, who, knowing the judgment of God, that to this. they which commit such things are worthy of death, not only do the same, but have pleasure in them that do them ' ?

one of its legitimate fruits.

'Think of the frantic mother, Lamenting for her child, Till falling lashes smother Her cries of anguish wild! Her cries of anguish with:
Think of the prayers ascending,
Yet shricked, alas! in vain,
When heart from heart is rending,
Ne'er to be joined again!

Another affecting view of the condition of the fe male slave is the servile and excessively severe labor which she is doomed on the slave plantation, the adecent exposure of her person in many cases, and ation which she is forced to receive at the nds of the driver with his flesh-devouring whip.

John Bowring, whose learning and philauth is well as poetical genius and talent, have raised him a conspicuous position on both sides of the Atlanic, next gives a word of encouragement to the Ameran abolitionists,' in a few expressive lines, and com ients them as follows :--

And from the land where Slavery's throngs Kneel in their chains, the light we see, The songs we hear of Liberty, And bless the light and hail the songs."

He calls the abolitionists a heaven-honored band, when made by the slaveholders themselves. Shall

this Convention. We make a single extract:

In the apostrophe to 'Cassius M. Clay,' by Eliza

Lee Follen, a vast multitude of true spirits will join: Then onward! upward! Cassius Clay!

Heed not what friend or foe may say; Be faithful in this noble strife, And thou shalt win, not lose thy life.'

We have heard nothing of Mr. Clay, since the Presidential election, excepting that he contemplates establishing an anti-slavery journal in Lexington, Ky Should he make the attempt, and be uncompromising his warfare against slavery, we are inclined to think that he will be compelled to take up his residence in a free State; for we do not believe that Kentucky is yet prepared to protect the freedom of speech and of the press, in her borders, on the subject of ry will find here gathered to his hand, all that was

not wholly original in the structure of its verse.

The letter from the venerable Thomas Clarkson, to the Christian and well-disposed Citizens of the it is faithful in its appeals. Most assuredly, we shall gladly comply with his suggestion to give it a place in the Liberator, for the edification of our readers .-We believe it was in 1784 that he began to lift up his dated 'Playford Hall, near Ipswich, Eng., Aug. 30, 1844.' Sixty years have thus been completed since he consecrated himself to the cause of negro emancipation; and throughout that long period, he has never once faltered, nor lost his faith in the omnipotence of truth, nor consented to a truce with the powers of slavery. The whole world owes him a debt of gratitude which it can never cancel; and all abolitionists will ever regard him with profound venration. In this letter he says- The political preponderance of the South over the North must be bro ken up, before you can expect to effect your sbject." As a literal fact, the South has no such political preponderance, but is in a large minority, having fortyfour votes less than the North in the U. S. House of - Every man's attention most be turned to the securing of votes, at your elections, in favor of such fined, on this subject, within very narrow limits. What the free States of the North ought to do is, to promounce an almance between freemen and slaveholders absurd and impracticable. When they shall resolutely resolve on this course of action, the deathblow will be given to slavery-and not till then. But we rejoice, of course, to see any thing which indi-cates, whether religiously or politically, a change in public sentiment, hostile to that foul system. In the her citizens. we rejoice, of course, to see any thing which indiadvice given by Mr. Clarkson, at the conclusion of that we can be actuated by a pure spirit? It is not the Letter, we heartily agree; for it is the true issue

Choose well whether you will be any longer trodden down by the people of the South, any longer submit to gagging bills, any longer submit to gagging bills, any longer submit to their fugitive slaves; or whether you will be your own masters, aiming at the restoration of morals, and making laws agreeable to your Declaration of Independence, the object of which originally was the liberty and happiness of the people.

the charge, - who do not execrate that system of op- years, is mature in his devotion to liberty, and predoes he ask-

O Brothers of the Northland!
What means that hucless lip?
Have ye no blood to crimson aught
But the Southron's knife and whip?
No drop in all your fluttering hearts,
That palled cheek to tinge?—
Or way so very lilv-like way so very lily-like

Do ye nod, and duck, and cringe?'
'Have ye not borne enough, and more.
The menace and the blow? Or will ye crouch again, and lick The foot that spurned ye so?'

That remains to be seen! But we think the fire of passed its bounds—that a righteous indignation is be- entertained of his conviction.' ginning to pervade the popular mind-and that the day is not far distant when the universal cry of the North will be, in the words of this poem-

'No Usion with SLAVEHOLDERS!'
Down with the blood-streaked flag
Trample that gore-writ Compact
With Slavery's wrinkled hag! We snap the bond which held us; And, to remotest time, Stand severed from the robber-land, Where mercy is a crime!

'The Judgment,' by Esther Sturge, is an impres slave? What mother would see her daughter sold er, as arraigned at the bar of Eternal Justice, and sive vision of the doom of the unrepentant slavehold- Princeton, Mass. :

er, as arraigned at the bar of Eternal Justice, and banished 'where the worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched.'

Mrs. Chapman furnishes a translation (from the Spanish) of the sublime prayer of the negro poet Placido, uttered by him on his way to be shot in Havana for the alleged crime of instigating the slaves to strike for 'liberty or death.' There have been several translations in England of this prayer, but none superior to this.

Princeton, Mass.:

Resolved, That it is among the glorious objects of Christianity to save men's lives, not to destroy them—to abolish the gallows, and every other instrument of inhumanity, as well as war and slavery—to reclaim the criminal, and not to ruin him—to overcome evil with good, and not to exact eye for eye, or tooth for tooth, or life for life.

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Resolved, That it is among the glorious objects of Christianity to save men's lives, not to destroy them—to abolish the gallows, and every other instrument of inhumanity, as well as war and slavery—to reclaim the criminal, and not to ruin him—to overclaim the criminal, and not to ruin him—to overclaim the criminal, and not to exact eye for eye, or tooth for tooth, or life for life.

Resolved, That it is among the gloves, not to destroy them—to abolish regularity as well as war and slavery—to reclaim the criminal, and not to exact eye for eye, or tooth for

A short letter from the highly popular authoress, Fredrika Bremer, to Mrs. Chapman, dated 'Stock- tion of Thomas Barrett, January 3d, in Worcester holm, 25th August, 1844,' is inserted, in which she A Committee was appointed to wait on the Governor exclaims-'O! readily do I lift my voice, and join in and Council, on Tuesday, December 31st, to ask fo

The Armor and the Prize' is an effusion written in 1835,—the stormiest year in the anti-slavery struggle, be read, and another public discussion will take place. and consecrated to infamy in the future history of the times,—by the still fondly remembered and deeply regretted friend of her race, and ornament of her sex, anneal friend of her race, and ornament of her sex, anneal friend of her race, and ornament of her sex, anneal friend of her race, and ornament of her sex, anneal friend of her race, and ornament of her sex, anneal friend of her race, and ornament of her sex, anneal friend of her race, and ornament of her sex, anneal friend of her race, and ornament of her sex, anneal friend of her race, and ornament of her sex, anneal friend of her race, and ornament of her sex, anneal friend of her race, and ornament of her sex, anneal friend of her race, and ornament of her sex, anneal friend of her race, and ornament of her sex, anneal friend of her race, and ornament of her sex, anneal friend of her race, and ornament of her sex, anneal friend of her race, and ornament of her sex, and ornament gretted friend of her race, and ornament of her sex,

'The Abolitionists' Plan, by Charles K. Whipple, is a lucid description of the modus operandi by which slavery can be abolished; and to it we refer all those who are still asking- What can be done? Give us your plan. For our own part, we have always regarded this call upon abolitionists for their splan as swaggering airs assumed by South Carolina and her redoubtable General Quattlebum, deserve to be generally dishonest and hollow, and very impudent satirized without mercy. Pass it along

and not a band of fanatics and incendiaries, as they the thief, whose habit it is to steal the property of others—shall the adulterer, who gives himself up to uncleanness of the flesh—shall the highwayman, who ry Convention, held in Boston in June last, by Susan is intent on robbing the unsuspecting traveller-shall C. Cabot, is given with great simplicity, candor and truthfulness, and will serve to increase the deep interest which is annually felt in the deliberations of or malice—shall these, or any other class of sinners. "I there found woman's sphere in the cause settled by herself, without controversy or argument. She was gladly welcomed; and, as no one had the heart to is strong her, there was no need to introduce the question of her rights. It was esteemed a matter of course, that this cause of humanity should enter into the heart of woman, as well as man; and so it was left for both to judge how they could best serve their suffering brothers and sisters. And when I heart the gentle, penetrating tones of woman, there, and saw in her eye the divine fire of the Prophet, and the graceful energy that self-forgetfulness inspires, I did not ask whether it was right for woman to use these gifts—I knew it was so. It would seem a sacrilege so to question God's messenger.

In the apostrophe to 'Cassius M. Clay,' by Eliza when admonished to repent and turn from their evil nocent blood.

The remainder of the contents of this interesting volume we must reserve for another number-com mending it to the notice of all who are in quest of beautiful and instructive annual.

The American Anti-Slavery Society have just is sued the pamphlet we announced awhile ago. The suggestion of collecting together the extracts which make up the pages came, we believe, from Francis Jackson. The idea has been well carried out. The Editor, Lecturer, or Student, of Anti-Slavery Histo said in public bodies on the subject of slavery for the first few years after the Constitution was adopted. It forms a peculiar and very valuable body of contemporaneous evidence as to what our fathers meant that instrument to be, and thought it actually was; and is calculated to make every lover of his country hang his head for shame. It is peculiarly valuable as giving all that is found in the 'Madison Papers' on the subject of slavery for the first few years after the Constitution was adopted. It forms a peculiar and very valuable body of contemporaneous evidence as to what our fathers meant that instrument to be, and thought it actually was; and is calculated to make every lover of his country hang his head for shame. It is peculiarly valuable as giving all that is found in the 'Madison Papers' on the subject of that 'compromise' between right and wrong, between slavery and freedom, which, we are sorry to say, the patriots of '76 did not blush to make, nor their sons to maintain. make, nor their sons to maintain.

The Address of the Society on their glorious was to the Christian and well-disposed Citizens of the Northern States of America, is as tender in spirit as and Mr. Jackson's letter, are added. A concise introduction explains the bearing of the evidence thus brought together upon our cause; and some startling assertions of J. Q. Adams as to the results of the voice in behalf of the African race. This Letter is ted in 1789, and how egregiously the North has been deceived and swindled.

We need not ask for the pamphlet a wide circulation. We are glad to know that there is Disunion sentiment enough in the community to take all we can present on the subject.

THE PEOPLE MOVING.

Massachusetts and South Carolina. citizens of Shrewsbury, Worcester Co. Mass. at a recent Town Meeting adopted a series of spirited resolutions, expressive of their indignation in view of the expulsion of Mr. Hoar from Charleston. Among them were the following:

Resolved, That we, the inhabitants of Shrewsbury, four votes less than the North in the U.S. House of Representatives; but the three-fifths representation is a political concession to the South, too atrocous to be any longer tolerated. Mr. Clarkson suggests, again—'Every man's attention most be turned to the setts. And be it further Resolved, That this subject demands the immedi

candidates, for seats in Congress, as will pledge themselves to vote for the total abolition of slavery.' But the power of Congress may not interfere for the abolition of slavery in the Southern States, and is confident with the combined wisdom of all the States composing this Union.

A similar meeting, of a very spirited character, has a single resolution adopted by the assembly

Resolved, That we have the utmost confidence the Legislature now about to convene, and that we will not permit ourselves to doubt, that in relation to

Let every other town in the Commonwealth im tate these honorable examples. Why does not Fan

'The Worth of the Union' is a spirited appeal to case of Torrey. The action in arrest of judgment they are lacking in chastity,—whatever their pretensions may be, or however angered they may be at the charge,—who do not execrate that system of opcocious on the score of a fine poetical genius. Well ence to his (Torrey's) request, that he might not be publicly sentenced, which was granted, and the sentence was privately communicated to him as follows On the 1st indictment, confinement in the Penitentia ry from Dec. 28, 1844, to April 2, 1847; on the 2d in dictment, until April 2, 1849; on the 3d indictment until April 2, 1851. This (Monday) is the day as signed for his removal to the Penitentiary.

> DELIA WEBSTER CONVICTED. The Louisville Com rier of Dec. 24 says: 'We learn from Lexington, that the Jury in the case of the Commonwealth es. Delia Webster, returned a verdict of guilty, and two years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The trial of Fairfreedom is spreading-that endurance has almost banks was to commence yesterday. No doubt was

MEETING ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

At a meeting held in Richie Hall, Dec. 26th, on the subject of Capital Punishment, Robert F. Walcutt was chosen Moderator, and Cyrus Burleigh, Secretary. The following resolutions were then presented by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and the following persons took part in the discussion : Rev. John Pierpont, Dr. Channing, Thomas Jackson, Charles Spear, Wm. L. Garrison, G. B. Emerson, Mr. Titcomb of Boston, Rev. S. J. May of Lexington, and J. T. Everett of

A deep interest was felt in the subject, and more especially in regard to the approaching day of executhe universal chorus which is raised on earth by Christianity, for the Liberty of Man—for the Abolition of Slavery. She speaks of 'the chain that chains the black man to his brother the white man, and a great and rising nation to the king of dark.

The speaks of the chain that chains the black man to his brother the white man, and a great and rising nation to the king of dark.

The meet again in Ritchie Hall on Thursday, Jan. 2d.

absence from our ranks has been vitally felt ever since her translation to 'another and a better world.'

Liberator. It has been recently given afresh to the public by the New-York Tribune, and was never more applicable than at the present crisis. We hope to see it in very many of the Northern papers.

The satirical effusion on our first page, from the Boston Courier, is by a highly gifted poet. The CONVENTION OF THE PRES STATES NEWBURYPORT, Dec. 14, 1844.

What do you think of immediately putting in circulation petitions to our Legislature, to call a con vention of the free States to concert measures for a peaceful dissolution of the Union? This South Carlina business seems to be one stroke of the whij too much for the patience of the North, and if New Orleans takes the same course with her commission er, the urgency of the case, and the necessity of FRIEND GARRISON:
some decided action, will be plain, one would think,
Your South Abington correspondent, J. Noyes, Jr. to the meanest capacity. Now that the rich and in commenting upon the communication of friend 'honorable,' the merchants and senators, feel that slavery tramples on them, when its interests demand, as ruthlessly as on the most insignificant advocating, says that, 'So far as I can learn, but cook, steward, or cabin-boy of a Yankee coaster, one, out of the seven ministers in this town, has they may perhaps begin to understand what the opened his lips or his purse in aid of Jonathan Wal-North has to do with slavery. It is quite time for ker, and his afflicted family.' And so far as I can another national Declaration of Independence, and learn, it is too true. Yes, out of seven men, set apart for a revolution that shall give us real as well as from the world to be a guide to others in matters of nominal freedom; and there can never be a better faith and practice, but one can be found to say or do time for it than now, when self-interest, and sound any thing to aid an unfortunate brother, who is policy, and commercial rights and privileges, and fering the horrors of a Southern dungeon, away from senatorial dignity, and the honor of the old Bay State, have become bona fide anti-slavery lecturers. State, have become bona fide anti-slavery lecturers.

Yours faithfully,

esteemed correspondent, and hope such petitions as regard to this one minister, that friend Noyes was

The following is an extract of a letter from our in gles, at the Northampton Community, who, though long deprived of sight, contrives by the help of an atrepid and warm-hearted colored friend, David Rugmentally on this point :

brethren, C. T. Torrey and Jonathan Walker, in old organized anti-slavery; and that, you know, emtheir sore afflictions, or for the bleeding millions of our fellow-countrymen, for whom they suffer. But how can I help it? Who that has a heart of flesh, to feel another's wo, can read of the barbarous treatment of those noble-hearted sons of New-England without being moved in his import and to the contract of the property of the suffer of the suffe our fellow-countrymen, for whom they suffer. But land, without being moved in his inmost soul to speak out against the slave power of this nation, and to repudiate the Union that fosters it?

I have no personal acquaintance with our friends, Walker and Torrey, but their deeds in the cause for God and humanity-have excited in me inexpressible sympathy, admiration and gratitude.

The manner in which Jonathan Walker was captured, ironed, imprisoned, sentenced, and tortured, by agents of the general government, shows, beyond all question, the pro-slavery position of the government, and the character of the people who

As the case of C. T. Torrey presented a most falegality of the code under which he and millions of the race are pining, I had hoped that there was genuine anti-slavery enough among the devotees of the Constitution and the laws, to test a question which is of so much importance to bleeding humanity, and to restore Mr. Torrey to the bosom of his afflicted family and friends. But, according to the New code of Maryland.

or trembling, as the speaker would not say or do any thing against the church or minister.'

A remark or two in regard to the Orthodox minis-Walker, free sons of New-England, we have no ter in South Abington, which your correspondent N room to hope that it can emancipate three millions of

Some soi-disant friends of Mr. Torrey have said that he was rash and imprudent. This charge is ever made against the faithful and true in the cause of humanity. It was one of the first to be brought sagainst the early labors of William I. Garrison the says away. Well, who should make his appearagainst the early labors of William L. Garrison, the American Liberatos, and is continually reiterated this same condemner? At the time he was entering hy the enemies of the race against every bold and the house, a resolution was in reading, in regard to truthful effort of mankind to alleviate human wo.

If all that has been preferred by slaveholders to make good his statement, or retract what he had against Mr. Torrey be true, he is an innocent suffer-er, for he sinned not at all. He saw a broken-hearted mother bathed in tears, sinking under the heavy However, in the castigation which he had to endure, weight of anguish and despair, because slavery's shambles were about to be for ever closed upon her shambles about the sha children, and, Samaritan like, he afforded relief. He

cue. For these generous darings, he is sacrificed upon the bloody altar of American Slavery. by blindness, and can write without the aid of an their short-comings, but for their deadly hostility to amanuensis: therefore I trust that you will bestir the plainest precepts of that gospel which they proyourself, and obtain all the facts in relation to the treatment of Torrey by the common foe, and inquire into the perfidiousness of his would-be friends. Then write the facts, and publish them in Boston. Publish them in the streets of New York and Philadelphia. Let them be published in the ears of all the peoplethroughout the land, and before HIGH HEAVEN.'

iron heel of slavery, and leaped forward to the res-

WALKER MEETING.

at the several churches, the Sunday before,) the peo- stitution of a country, which one of them terms the perhaps, of a hundred and fifty. Rev. Mr. Gay stated the object of the meeting, and made some appropriate ticles are so rich in pro-slavery absurdities, that I Mr. Moody was then introduced to the audience, and, extracts than my leisure allows. The author of the after a few prefatory remarks, proceeded to give the first, 'French and English Propagandism,' rejoices leading incidents in Walker's life, the condition of in the name of Americus South. his family, the circumstances of his arrest, imprisonishing the unfortunate kingdoms of Great Britain ment, trial and punishment, with a clearness, sim- and Ireland, he condescendingly gratifies his admirplicity and terseness of expression, worthy of Frank-lin; and with a power and earnestness of manner and his father:—

Moody for the benefit of Mr. Walker.

Such were the views and sentiments put forth and sanctioned or assented to by the meeting, without op-position; and such the deed which followed. H. W. CARTER.

Secretary of H. A. S. Society N. B. The sum of four dollars and twenty cents has since been paid in for the benefit of Mr. Walker

WOLVES IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING. East Abingtos, Dec. 10, 1844.

I suggest the above for your consideration, and am, friendly countenance! None, except to taunt him with what he has done, as though he were the most C. K. Whipple.

despicable culprit, and worthy of no better fate. But one of my objects is to let the world know farther in he has referred to will be immediatedly circulated, signed, and forwarded to the Legislature.]—Ed. Lib. pose this case, I will state that not one of the seven was at the town-house, where we held the first meet-ing; yet we (a few old organized heretice) had a very interesting time, notwithstanding, an I trust, for our unfortunate brother. tanding, and did somethis

manuensis to give utterance to the feelings of his the story. I mean to state facts, and not exaggerate; heart, on paper, respecting the abominations of the slave system. Having himself aided several hundred Well, this minister, Horace D. Walker, it seems, slaves on their way to Canada, while a resident in New-York, he knows how to speak and feel experiwhether he was tinctured at all with 'Garrisonism, Doubtless it had been better for me, while in the track; for he has given out already, that he shall water cure, not to sympathize with our persecuted not read notices for, nor in any way countenance, braces (in their opinion) all other vile isms to be conmeeting-house, where the friends of human and equal rights have been repeatedly shut out, of late, and I do not feel at liberty to be the occasion of their sinning any more on my account)-as I am credibly informed, mostly disapproving the course of the suf which they are suffering martyrdom-for obeying ferers, especially of Mr. Torrey, whom he knew, stating that his (Torrey's) father-in-law did the same

After the meeting, Mr. W. took Mr. Moody home with him for the night: from what motives, he knows best-but the sequel proves that he made it his business to sound him as to his views in regard to other things-his sympathy for Garrison-this or that ism, &c. And here I regret to say, (for I must be faithful.) that I fear friend M. was not so faithful as the case required. But he knows best: to his own masvorable opportunity to test the Constitutionality or ter he standeth or falleth. May he not be found wanting in any trial, however severe.

The next move was to give him a letter of recom mendation to the Rev. Mr. Duncan, of Hanover, and other gentlemen in the vicinity. And such a letter perfectly characteristic of the order. I have not seen said letter, but a gentleman from Hanover, who has family and friends. But, according to the New gave me some of the most prominent points. The York Tribune of the 7th, the die is cast, and he is leading one may suffice, to wit, that 'they might go sacrificed upon the altar of slavery, under the slave to his meetings, and participate in them, without fear

room to hope that it can emancipate three millions of suffering slaves: therefore, my word is, let them stand upon their reserved, inalienable rights, obey his people, as he calls those who sit under his teach-God, and strike for freedom or a grave.

Some soi-disant friends of Mr. Torrey have said eration of the slave, but something also made the pierced him, so that he (inadvertently, I have no heard a brother call, he saw him bleeding under the he had to give, viz. that 'public opinion' was against

In conclusion, let me enjoin on you, and all who You are not shut out from the light of the world ful. Rebuke them as they deserve, not merely for

fess to love and teach. In what I have written. I have endeavored not to extenuate, nor set down aught in malice,' but to

give plain facts for the benefit of all concerned.

Yours, in behalf of all that are oppressed,

SOUTHERN LITERATURE AND SLAVERY MR. GARRISON:

On the 10th inst. agreeably to appointment, Mr. In the Southern Literary Messenger for October Loring Moody, Agent of the Boston and Harwich last, are two long articles upon Slavery and Anti-Conventions, in the prosecution of his humane and Slavery, the object of which is to excite slaveholding benevolent mission, visited Hubbardston. In the hostility against England, by charging her with beevening, (notices of the meeting having been given ing embarked in a crusade against the 'peculiar inple assembled at the Unitarian vestry, to the number glory of the age! and of all past ages! in,' among remarks. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Bates. could not do justice to them, without making larger

plicity and terseness of expression, worthy of Franklin; and with a power and earnestness of manner which showed he had the 'virtue to be moved;' which showed he had the 'virtue to be moved;' which showed he had the 'virtue to be moved;' which showed he had the 'virtue to be moved;' which showed he had the 'virtue to be moved;' which showed he had the 'virtue to be moved;' which showed he had the 'virtue to be moved;' which showed he had the 'virtue to be moved;' which showed he had the 'virtue to be moved;' which showed he had the 'virtue to be moved;' which showed he had the 'virtue to be moved;' which showed he had the 'virtue to be moved;' which showed he had the 'virtue to be moved;' which showed he had the 'virtue to be moved;' which showed he had the 'virtue to be moved;' which showed he had the 'virtue to be moved;' which showed he had the 'virtue to be moved;' which showed he had the 'virtue to be moved;' which showed he had the 'virtue to be moved;' which showed and appeal might be listened to by every man and woman in the Commonwealth!

After his address, a Committee, appointed for the purpose, offered resolutions of the following import-viz:

That the system of American slavery is a flagrant violation of the natural and inalienable rights of man, and opposed to the laws of God, as proclaimed in the gospel of his Son; that the government which sustains it is, so far, tyrannical and unjust; and ought, therefore, to be repudiated by every lover of God and man; that Walker, in the humane attempt to set the bondman free, did no more than it was his duty to do; and that the laws under which he suffers, therefore, are cruel and oppressive to the last degree, and ought to be overruled and set aside; that we deeply sympathize in his distresses, and will do what we can for his release, and for the great discoverer, let additional force to his attachment to his country. He was flood free alling and twelling upon the characters and exploits of the great discoverer, let additional force to his attachment to his

sympathize in his distresses, and will do what we can for his release, and for the relief of his suffering family; and that, while we remember him in whose behalf the meeting was called, we are not unmindful of the agitation of the [Northern] abolition societies, Work, Thompson, Burr, Webster, Fairbanks and Torrey, who are perishing for similar deeds of mercy, States for the enactment of more rigorous laws? In in the prisons of Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky.

A collection was then taken, to the amount of nine ble mixture of explicitness and intangibility, who dollars and sixteen cents, and delivered over to Mr. those 'English emissaries' are. They are, he says, Garrison and others'!!

The Southern Literary Messenger is the chief pe riodical of the South, numbering among its contribu-tors the best Southern writers, and has a wide circulation not only south, but, to the disgrace of the free States, north of the Potomac. It may be justly con-sidered the highest representative of slaveholding intellect and intelligence; and yet neither the editor nor two of his contributors (for Americus South mentions that he had read the article on Lord Aberdeen's Letter in MS.) were aware that William Lloyd Garrison is their countryman! If the most intelligent slaveholders are so stupidly ignorant about the Abo-litionists, what can the rabble know? And how ab surd the pretence, that the abolition movement is the sole cause of the increased rigor of their laws, and treatment of the slaves! If they know so little of the men, what can they know of their measures?

As a parallel to this instance of Southern igno rance of Northern men. I subjoin an equally striking instance of Northern ignorance, (at least, I would fain hope so,) of Southern things. The sixth edition of the Boston Speaker, a collection of pieces in Prose, Poetry, and Dialogue, for the use of schools, by Marcus A. Smith, A. M., has lately been published by Joseph Dowe, 22 Court-street, Boston. On page 60 is a piece in verse, entitled, 'Invitation to America, beginning-

Will you come to the land where a slave is a stran-

CASE OF CAPT. RICKETSON NEW-BEDFORD, 12th mo. 29th, 1844

DEAR FRIEND: Thou hast seen through the public papers, another

instance of the 'base bowing of the knee' to southern stavery. I allude to Capt. Officert Ricketson, of the schooner Cornelia, of this port, who returned the MAN found on board of his vessel. Capt. Ricketson called on me, on his return, stating that he had cal led for the purpose of letting me know the difficulty he had got into. 'What difficulty?' said I. 'You have heard, I suppose, that I found a slave on board my vessel.' 'Yes,' said I, 'and you carried him back -did you not?' 'Yes,' said he. 'Well,' I replied, 'you did very wrong in so doing.' 'Why,' he re-plied, 'I should never have dared to go back there again, if I had brought him away.' 'So,' said I, 'you'll not only return your brother into bondage, but jeopardize the liberty of your own townsman, for the sake of interest.' He admitted that he did it for his own interest and safety; and observed, that it was thought that if money could be raised, and counsel employed, he (Boyer) might, perhaps, be got clear. Well,' said I, 'the master and owners of the vessel ought to raise the necessary funds for the purpose, even should it be to the sacrifice of both vessel and cargo.' 'O,' said he, 'the owners will do nothing about it'-and turned upon his heel and left me, highly offended. He evidently feels guilty; for he has not called on Boyer's wife since his return, or given her any information in relation to her husband ! Previous to this, he had always had his washing done by Boyer's wife. He left this place very soon for Fall River, where he has a family, saying he was afraid of his life, if he stayed here—so it is said. But he need have been under no fear on that account; for, as near as I can ascertain, a majority of the people here justify the act! Boyer has been sentend to four years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. He has a wife and three small children in very destitute circumstances. There was another colored man be-Ricketson took them both into the boat with him to return the slave, and I am told that Smith says, the Capt. instructed the slave what to say, and advised him to accuse them both of being privy to his being on board : but for this I will not vouch.

ITP It is suggested by the worthy writer of this letter, that an anti-slavery convention should be held in New-Bedford, with special reference to this case; 12th, as the time. We second the motion.]-Ep.

TT The Massachusetts Legislature convened in Boston on Wednesday. Its action in regard to the outrageous expulsion of Mr. Hoar from Charleston, will be looked for with intense interest by all parts of the country. So will the Governor's message.

Stephen S. Foster and Charles L. Remond will lecture in the following places on the days named. They will give great part of the time to the consideration of Walker's case.

Hyannis, Friday evening Jan. 3.

North Dennis, Saturday evening and Sunday, Jan.

Orleans, Monday evening and Tuesday, January 6 Harwich, Wednesday evening and Thursday, Jan

WINDHAM COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

WINDHAM COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

This Society will hold a meeting in the new Universalist meeting-house, in Canterbury, on Wednesday, the 15th day of January inst. Charles Lenox Remond will be present at the meeting. Perhaps C. Burleigh will also be present.

Friends of Freedom! here is another chance for you to speak again in her behalf in the land of old Put. Improve it, and rally for the occasion!

Will the Standard please notice?

LECTURE BY H. CLAPP. JR. H. Clapp, Jr. will speak in the city of Providence, the first Sunday in January, 1845. Meeting in Frank-lin Hall, to continue during the day and evening. Gather, gather!

AMARANCY PAINE,

Rec. Sec. Prov. Ladies' A. S. Societa

ADELPHIC UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION The lecture on Tuesday evening, Dec. 7, at Tremont Chapel, will be delivered by Dr. Walter Chansing. Subject—Education.

To commence at 7 1-2 o'clock, precisely.

CHAS. A. BATTISTE, Sec'ry

NOTICE

A Levee will be held in the Tremont Chapel, on the last Wednesday evening in January instant, at 8 o'clock, for the henefit of the New-England Freedom Association. Tickets, one dollar.

The object of this association is to afford relief to all destitute fugitives that come to Boston; and it is hoped that all the friends of humanity will be present.

Per order of the Directors:

ROBERT WOOD Sectors

ROBERT WOOD, Sec'ry. Papers friendly, will please copy.

BOSTON FEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY The regular quarterly meeting of the Boston Fe-male A. S. Society will be held at the Marlboro', Hall No. 4, on Wednesday next, January 8th, at 3 o'clock,

DIED-At Nantucket, Obed Macy, 83, a worthy and exemplary Elder of the Society of Friends, and

and exemplary Elder of the Society of Friends, and author of the History of Nantucket.

At Bridgewater, 25th inst. Rev. Samuel Worces-

ter, 51.
At Springfield, Mr. Josiah Taylor, 35, publisher of the Springfield Gasette.
At Florida, N. Y. Mrs. Mary, wife of Hon. Sam-uel S. Seward, and mother of Ex-Governor Seward,

75.

DIED—In this city, on the 22d ult., Dea. Samuel Jasper, aged 59. He was an honest and an upright man, a pious and devoted Christian, and a kind and affectionate husband. He was 26 years a Deacon of the Belking-street Baptist Church, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He died in the triumph of faith, of immortal happiness beyond the grave — Com. yond the grave.-Com.

DEATHS IN THE HUTCHINSON CIRCLE. DEATHS IN THE HUTCHINSON CIRCLE.

Late last evening, I received a letter from Milford, bringing the afflicting tidings, that Benjamin Hutchinson, brother of the singers, and Appleton Bartlett, brother-in-law, had just been stricken down by the hand of death. Their disease was Typhus Fever. They both resided at the old Family Mansion, and directed the affairs of the farm, assisted by the singers. Their ages probably were about 30. The stroke will be most severe to those who survive. Hereafter, when the 'Family Song,' is sung, I predict there shall come up from the deep hearts of the minstrels, a minor strain, telling mournfully their sad becavement.—P.—Herald of Precedom.

POETRY.

A PROPHECY. BY MARIA WESTON CHAPMA

A rushing sound is in mine ear-a weight is on my

And evermore to thrust it thence my spirit strives in

Oh, heavy is my heart amid the leafiness of June, For I feel a darkening shadow pass athwart the Sun

It comes before me visibly, when midnight's curtain fall, Like freecoed sketch of Angelo on some vast palace

Oh! Brothers of New-England blood! while yet you steps are free,

Believe my spirit's agony! be warned by what

Hark! dwellers of the Boundary, by Northern river Your Shepherds, set to guard the flock, themselves

would rob the fold They sell you with your hard-won homes-the dwel

lings of your rest, To buy a broader mart for Slaves, along the fa-South-West.

Oh! Western Borderer! slumber where the prairie flame flies past : Wet warder of the Stars and Stripes! sleep on the

rocking mast; Go slumber on the field where Chiefs their charging squadrons urge!

Go rest below the Ocean-mark when thundering comes the surge. . But, each and all ! take heed ye watch with eagle

eves the day When subtle Statesmen play their game-for you the stake must pay.

Lo! where in craft and rage they sit, while Truth in And high-souled Honor laughs to scorn their smoul

dering council-fires. Wake, Freemen of the North! awake! for if yo

slumber now, Erewhile ye shall abide the curse of a nation's broken In tears and strife and blood your sons shall fearful-

ly atone For the day that sees ye madly grasp at regions your own

I see, I see their gathering wrath—the bands Mexico—
And thick between the forest-trees starts up the In

Their prayer despised, their faith betrayed, their children seized as slaves,

They come-to slay their hecatombs upon their fathers' graves.

Hark! to the shriek of women before the fierce m Right onward sweeps a storm of fire along you

Southern border! The City threshholds tremble to the tread of ruthle

And the blood of slaughtered Innocents doth drench the taken street

Up, with your Southern chivalry, stout Carolina

Aid! old Virginia! pour your sons from each ance In vain-in vain! a foe is there your gallants quail

The insurgent Negro stands in blood on every he

Now, brothers of the North, come on ! ' those lore

ly Statesmen crv.
The yoke you bent your neeks to take, that yoke we now will try. Tell up your numbers as we bring the Senate's ranks

to view;
From the land of Penn to Mexico, we number than you.

So drop the plough, base laborers, now! ye white Slaves of the North!

And shed your blood to save the State and us, who show it forth.

You murmur, sluggish dolts? be hushed! and call

When we played our game for Texas! for you the stake must pay !

Now Christ have mercy! still they stand in ever mountain path,

And lion-like and terrible the silence of their wrath Then with a roar of rage and scorn they hail the ty rant order.

That bids them strike for Slavery upon the Souther

'No brothers now!'-they sternly vow-' the name we will not wear !

The bondage of such brotherhood our spirits scorn to bear

Now bitterly we wake to feel that our strong heart

Have lost the stamp of honesty, of which our fathers told.

We heard your fair deceitful words, and yielded Free dom's trust,

That we might meanly share with you the pillage But now we wake : and here we bide our pleasan

homes to bless-Your wives shall be the widows, and your childre

fatherless ! ' Vain dream of homes and blessings! Lo, your fate

comes rushing on ! Amid the crushing wreck of States, ere hope an home are gone,

Oh turn ye to the LIVING Goo! and with repentance

Lord, save-we perish!' and perchance he will no

A CHRISTMAS HYMN. BY LONGFELLOW.

It was the calm and silent night! Seven hundred years and fifty-three Had Rome been growing up to might, And now was queen of land and sea ! No sound was heard of clashing wars-Peace brooded o'er the husbed domain Apollo, Pallas, Jove and Mars, Held undisturbed their ancient reign.

In the solemn midnight, Centuries ago !

'Twas in the calm and silent night! The Senator of haughty Ron Impatient urged his chariot's flight, From lordly revel rolling home Triumphal arches, gleaming, swell His breast with thoughts of boundless sway : What recked the Roman what befell A paltry province far away,

In the solemn midnight, Centuries ago!

Within that province far away, Went plodding home a weary boor; A streak of light before him lay, Fallen through a half-shut stable-door Across his path. He paused, for nought Told what was going on within; How keen the stars! his only thought;

The air, how calm, and cold, and thin, In the solemn midnight, Centuries ago!

Oh! strange indifference! low and high Drowsed over common joys and cares; The earth was still, but knew not why: The world was listening-unawares How calm a moment may precede One that shall thrill the world forever! To that still moment none would heed Man's doom was linked, no more to sever,

Centuries ago! It is the calm and solemn night A thousand bells ring out, and show Their joyous peals abroad, and smite
The darkness—charmed and holy now
The night that erst no shame had worn,

In the solemn midnight,

To it a happy name is given; For in that stable lay, new born,
The peaceful Prince of earth and heaven, In the solemn midnight.

REFORMATORY.

From the Social Reformer.

NEW-ENGLAND FOURIER SOCIETY The Annual Meeting of the New-England Fourier Society will be held in Boston, on Wednesday, January 15, 1845, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A general attendance of the friends of the Association searnestly requested.

GEO. RIPLEY, President. quested.

TO THE FRIENDS OF SOCIAL REFORM. Brothers and Friends—We invite your attendance to our first Annual Meeting, to be holden in the city of Boston on Wednesday, the 15th day of

The time has arrived for a closer union with each other, for the attainment of that wisdom which is the fruit of combined counsels, of that strength which proceeds from unity of purpose,

With respect,

and a common devotion to a noble cause The interest in the principles of Association which has been awakened during the past year,—the deep and ready enthusiasm with which this integral reform has been welcomed by the wise, the earnest, the hopeful in all classes of society, the earnest, the hopeful in all classes of society,—
the increasing discontent, so profoundly felt, so
loudly expressed, with the present organization of
industry,—the demand, on the part of the working
classes, for those guarenties, which are essential to
the development of human nature, which are justly
claimed as a portion of the inalienable birthright of man,—the spirit of anxious inquiry which has been aroused so extensively among the most intelligent and conscientious men in the more favored classes, as in their own personal obligations to strive for the realization of a better order of society,—the deep conviction of many, and the resistless pre-sentiment of others, that a new age is about to open upon the world, an age of justice, truth, and frater-nal co-operation, instead of the present system of selfishness, deception, and heardless competition— the bitter experience that political struggles and partial reforms are inadequate to meet the stern, partial reforms are inadequate to meet the stern uncompromising demands of Humanity for a comuncompromising demands of Humanity for a complete emancipation from oppression and wrong, for a speedy and effectual restoration to its inborn rights;—all these significant facts in the aspect of the times, prompt us to issue our earnest summons to our brethren, to all who sympathise with us in our principles and our purposes, to aid us by their presence on the approaching anniversary, to instruct us by their counsels, to inspire us with their real, to share with us their hopes, and to engage with us in the measures which faithful and friendly deliberation may suggest as best adapted to the exigencies of the times, and the progress of the peaceful social revolution, which, by the organization of industry, in accordance with universal laws, is to confer the richest blessings on the whole family of man.

AURURN, Nov. 25th, 1844.

My Dear Sir:

On my return from Orange county, I find your very kind letter of the 16th inst. I regret that I missed an interview with you in Albany.

You do me no more than justice in supposing that I shall continue the contest, for Human Rights, with as much zeal as ever. But I am confounded for the moment by the magnitude and imminency of the peaceful social revolution, which, by the organization of industry, in accordance with universal laws, is to confer the richest blessings on the whole family of the responsibilities for that result. The same wide difference of opinion, that has hitherto existed in regard to our respective courses, remains. But we have nevertheless a common devotion to the com-

of man. Let the friends of industrial reform everywhere, Let the friends of industrial reform everywhere, be with us then on this occasion. Let those who look for a higher social good, than any political triumphs can achieve, join with us in our counsels. Let the workingmen of our land come to the discussion of methods, that promise to make labor attractive, and to guarantee to the laborer his rights. Let our men of wealth unite in the furtherance of a plan which shall combine industry and capital in feud between the rich and the poor. Let us welcome to our first annual gathering, all those true and dear friends with whom we have labored in common for the cause of reform, all those who on for the cause of reform, all those who common for the cause of reform, all those who have faith in a future condition of humanity, more just, more happy, more lovely, more divine, than the present; all those who are watching for the dawn of a brighter day, in the serene and cheerful hope that the harmonies of Nature, as displayed in he material universe, are to be triumphantly repro-luced in the divine order and beauty of human

Oliver Johnson, John Sawyer, Rebecca B. Codman, J. Butterfield, J. K. Porter, Josiah Walcott, Henry P. Trask, Henry W. Williams, Mary A. W. Johnson, John Allen, Frederick S. Cabot,

Editors friendly to the Association moveme will confer a favor by giving the above notice one or two insertions in their respective papers. Boston, Nov. 1844.

SELECTIONS.

From the Christian Citizen. LETTER FROM JOHN C. CALHOUN

Boston, Dec. 12, 1844. ELIHU BURRITT, Esq.:

DEAR SIR-The Morning Chronicle of May 2, 1844, copied a communication from your paper, originally furnished by Rev. C. T. Torrey. It related to the selling of a female slave by the Hon. John C. Calhoun. I cut from the Morning Chron-Dear Six—I have received your note of yesterday, asking my opinion respecting the constitutional character of the resolution annexing Texas by a legislative act, now before Congress. Had not that resolution been proposed, I should not have thought that there could be a difference of opinion on that subject.

A doubt has been suggested, whether the general government has the right, by its sole authority, in a postscript, requests me to procure the publication of his reply in your paper. I deem it unnecessary for me to request you to do so, as I feel confident that your sense of justice would, at once, prompt you to do it.

With great respect,

Yours,

WM. C. BROWN.

Dear Six—I have received your note of yesterday, asking my opinion respecting the constitutional character of the resolution annexing Texas by a legislative act, now before Congress. Had not that there could be a difference of opinion on that subject.

A doubt has been suggested, whether the general government has the right, by its sole authority, to add a foreign independent State to the Union; and I have ever been of opinion that conditions might occur in a treaty ratified by the President and Senate, such as any binding the United States to pay a sum of money, which would require the free assent of Congress before such conditions could be carried into effect. But it is unnecessary on this occasion to discuss those questions. That now at issue is simply this: In whom is the power icle this communication, enclosed it to Mr. Calhoun, and requested him to inform me if the charges were

Yours, WM. C. BROWN.

Boston, Oct. 31, 1844.

HON. JOHN C. CALHOUN: Hon. John C. Calhoun:

Dear Sir.—The writer of the enclosed is Rev. Charles T. Torrey, now in a jail in Baltimore, charged with aiding slaves to escape from bondage; an act which would call forth your highest gratitude, were you a slave in Algiers, and were some philanthropic individual to effect your escape. Is it any less a virtue in Mr. Torrey's case? No candid man can show that it is.

The Christian Citizen is published at Worcester, Mass, and edited by Elibus Burkett, the 'Learned Rightsmith' one of our 'white slaves.'

Texas; and every compact between independent nations is a treaty.

The Constitution of the United States declares that the redivident shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senators concur.' This power is not given to Congress by any clause of the Constitution.

The intended joint resolution proposes that the treaty of annexation between the United States of America and the Republic of Texas, signed on the 12th of April, 1844, (which treaty is recited verba-

The Reverend author states, 'that three years since, he (John C. Calhoun) sold another man's wife for a harlot; she was the wife of his coachman, a beautiful and pious girl; a member of the Methodist church. The purchaser was a planter in Alabama; the price \$1400. Some months after the sale, the poor husband having been sent into the upper part of South Carolina with a coach, for a member of Mr. Calhoun's white family, took the opportunity to flee. He went to Alabama; sought and found his injured wife, and fled in the night on foot. After weeks of hunger and toil, they reached the upper part of Maryland. The wife, a delicate woman, was taken sick and died. Three days the the upper part of Maryland. The wife, a delicate woman, was taken sick and died. Three days the sorrowing man wept over her remains. At last he buried her with his hands, by the river side, then toiled onward towards Canada. I saw him some months ago, a sad, gloomy, and heartbroken man.' You have been taught, you say, to look on me as a man of great talents and pure character, and ask, 'are the above charges true? If not true literally, are they true in substance? Or are they totally untrue?'

Believing your motive for making these enquirie Believing your motive for making these enquiries to originate in friendly feelings and a desire to know the truth, I will answer you. They, then, are not only not true, either literally or in substance, but are totally untrue, and without a shadow of foundation; and have been fabricated by some artful runaway, to attract sympathy or acquire distinction, or with some one else for a still baser purpose. My character as a master is, I trust, as irreproachable as I hope it is in all the other relations of life. I regard my relation to those who belong to me, in ble as I hope it is in all the other relations of life. I regard my relation to those who belong to me, in the double aspect of master and guardian, and am as careful to discharge the duties appertaining to each, as I am those which appertain to the numerous other relations in which I am placed.

How far the Reverend author stands justified before God and man for publishing the base and unfounded charges he has against time or for violating

With respect, Yours, &c. &c. J. C. CALHOUN.

If I am right, as to the motives which induce you to address me on this subject, of course you will take steps to have this published in the journal through which the slander was propagated. I will thank you if you will forward the paper containing it to me.

J. C. C.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser. IS GOV. SEWARD A POLITICAL ABOLI-

He has been long looked upon as such, but it was not anticipated, fond as he is of letter writing, that he would so soon under his own sign-manual have defined his position; nor was it expected at se early a day, to see that abomination of desolatior, the Abolition Flag, unfurled in the Whig camp. As however it has made its appearance, it will not be permitted to pass unchallenged. Here is the letter from Governor Seward to Gerrit Smith, hitherto the leader of the Abolition party.

AUBURN, Nov. 25th, 1844.

gard to our respective courses, remains. But we have nevertheless a common devotion to the common cause. All the efforts of all sincere lovers of freedom will be necessary to overtake the triumphant spirit of Slavery, and trammel up the consephant spirit of Slavery, and trainmel up the conse-quences of the sanction of the conquest of Texas by the American people. You are committed to the Liberty party's mode of proceeding. I find the Whig party like what I always loved to imagine it, firm, fearless, resolved, in the very hour of its de-feat. I believe it willing and yet capable to take see no reason, and much less apparent reason now than heretofore, to distrust its instincts of Liberty and Humanity. Under these circumstances, I shall cheerfully abide its destinies, and wait for the development of circumstances and occasions, which will show in what quarter and in what manner, the great war, in which

attle, is to be recommenced.

If your engagements lead you westward, I shall be happy to see you and converse with you freely upon the present posture of public affairs, and the best manner of conducting in regard to them in reference to the subversion of slavery

Believe me, always sincerely, Your friend and obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

What evidence can be more conclusive that Gov Seward has gone over to the abolition party; and not only so, but that he hopes to induce the Whig party to go with him, and take the abolition party into his keeping? And yet the Evening Journal reads the letter as a denial that Gov. Seward has reads the letter as a denial that Gov. Seward has left the Whig party. The communication in the Madison County Eagle had charged him with advocating, at a Whig Mass Meeting, the cause of abolitionism, instead of inculcating Whig doctrines and enforcing Whig principles: does he in this letter deny the charge? No. He glories in his course, The Journal will find but few who concur with it in its understanding of the letter, and Gov. Seward in its understanding of the letter, and Gov. Seward in its understanding of the letter, and Gov. Seward is doomed to the mortification of learning that the Whig party is not willing, nor yet capable to take abolitionism, designated by him the cause of freedom, into its keeping; and that the Abolition Flag will not be endured in the Whig camp, let who will be the bearer of it.

GREENBUSH.

LETTER FROM ALBERT GALLATIN. New-York, Dec. 17th, 1844.

the bearer of it.

DEAR SIR-I have received your note of yester-

on this occasion to discuss those questions. That now at issue is simply this: In whom is the power of making treaties vested by the Constitution? The United States have recognized the independence of

Mass, and edited by ELBU BURBITT, the 'Learned Blacksmith,' one of our 'white slaves.'

I have been taught, my dear sir, to look upon you as a man of great talents and a pure character. Are the charges made in the enclosed true? If not true literally, are they true in substance? Or are they totally untrue?

We look upon such things with great horror in the North. We cannot see that they are any less crimes, than if done to white persons. The idea that color makes any difference, is too absurd for an argument.

I sign my proper name to this note. I have a brother in Washington City, attached to the Library of the House of Representatives, and an unflinching adherent to the Democratic party, who knows me well.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. C. BROWN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14th, 1844.

MR. W. C. Brown:

Drar Sir.—I have received your note enclosing an article from the Christian Citizen, headed 'John C. Calhoun,' and written by the Rev. Charles T. Torrey, as you state.

sacred instrument; and that the provision which requires the consent of two-thirds of the Senate, was intended as a guarantee of the States' Rights, and to protect the weaker against the abuse of the treaty-making power, if vested in a bare majority. But the case appears to me so clear that I would fear to obscure that which is self-evident, by adding an argument to the simple recital of the constitutional provision, and of the proposed resolution.

reflection, and I thought some times very irreverently, such as, 'Blesss God,' &c. I was afraid it was done in very many cases as the appearance of outward piety, rather than as the hidden manna of the heart. Sometimes our meetings were distinguished by noise and contission; and forgive me, brethren, if I express myself too strongly, it appeared to me more like Babel, than a solemn assembly of penitents bowing in humble reverence before a holy God. I have often obtained more evidence of inward piety from a kindling eye, a weekeek, and a choked ulterance, than from all the noise in Christendom. Sectarianism: this is always produced by some private opinion of man, rather than by the plain declaration of God's word. For years after I began to proclaim this blessed truth of Christ at the door, I never, if possible to avoid it, even alluhed to sectarian principles: and the first objection my Baptist brethren brought against me, was, I mixed with, and preached unto all denominations, even to Unitarians, &c. But we have recently, my brethren, been guilty of raising up a sect of our own; for, the very things which our fathers did, when they became sects, we have been doing. We have, like them, cried Babylon! Babylon!! Babylon!!! against all but Adventists. We have proclaimed and discussed, 'pro et con, many sectarian dogmas, which have nothing to do with our message. May God forgive us. And now, brethren, we have need of patience, that after we have done the will of God, we may receive the promise. Yours as ever,

W. MILLER.

We MILLER.

no one could bear his hand on them. As the brother lay directly before the fire, he seemed drawn by an unseen power directly in this bead of coals. His head went back to the back of the chimney; he lay in this situation for about half an hour. While there, one or two came up and examined him, and could not interfere. While the coals presented the appearance of being blown on by a bellows—sparks flying around his head—the andirons, against which his cheek lay, was hot enough to hiss. After lying there for the specified time, he was After lying there for the specified time, he was drawn in. drawn out in the same manner as he was drawn in.

Many examined him, and not even a hair of his head was singed, or even the smell of fire upon him. As established by two or three eye-witnesses. The following persons, all of Bristol, testify to this won-The

A. S. MIX, E. H. NORTON, MISERABLE SINNERS!

humbly designate themselves, 'miserable sinners!' Miserable sinners indeed! O! what floods of turbot and lobster-sauce must have been sacrificed to make these sinners. See here is a company of them at church, wh have been sacrificed to make these sinners properly miserable !—My lady there with the ermine tippet and draggling feather, can we not see that she lives in Portland Place, and is the wife of an East India director? She has been to the Opera over night— (indeed her husband on her right, with hand dan-gling over the pew-door, is at this moment thinking of Mademoiselle Leocadie, whom he saw behind of Mademoiselle Leocadie, whom he saw behind the scenes)—which, with a trifle of supper afterwards, a white-and-brown, a lobster-salad, some woodcocks, and a little champagne—sent her to bed quite comfortable. At half-past eight, her maids bring her chocolate, in bed; at ten she has fresh eggs and muffins, with perhaps a half hundred prawns for breakfast; and so can get over the day and sermon till lunch time pretty well. What an odor of musk and bergamot exhales from the pew!—how it is wadded, and stuffed, and spangled over with brass nails!—what hassocks are there for those who are too fat to kneel! what a flustering and flapping of gilt prayer-books!—and what a pious whirlg of gilt prayer-books!—and what a pious whirl-of Bible leaves one hears all over the church as ing of Bible leaves one nears an order the doctor blandly gives out the text! To be miserable at this rate, you must at the very least have four thousand a-year! and persons are there, so enamored of grief and sin, that they would willingly take the risk of the misery, to have a life-interest in the consols that accompany it, quite careless about consequences, and sceptical as to the notion that a day is at hand when you must fulfil your share of the bargain!—Westminster Review.

What Next?—The other day, being in the Telegraph office at the Depot, Pratt street, Mr. Rogers, the attentive and gentlemanly superintendent of this station, transmitted an amusing incident to Mr. Vail, at the Washington terminus, to which Mr. Vail replied, Ha! ha! that—is, laughed at it. Now it that don't beat any thing of modern date, we'll give it up! A gentleman in Pratt street, Baltimore, tells another stationed on Capitol Hill, Washington, just forty miles distant, an amusing story, and the other laughs at it! There is nothing improbable in this world of ours, that Yankee ingenuity will not overcome. Congress should make appropriation immediately to extend the Telegraph to all the principal seaboard towns, so that we might laugh at one another once a day, if nothing else beneficial should ensue from it.

bill passed unanimously by the lower House of Congress, providing for the election of Presidential Electors on the same day in every State in the

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representa-tives of the United States of America, in Congress as-sembled, That the electors of President and Vice-President shall be appointed in each State on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the year in which they are to be appointed; provided that each State may, by law, provide for filling any vacancy or vacancies which may occur in its college of electors, when such college meets to give its electoral vote; and provided, also, when any State shall have held an election for the purpose of choosing electors, and shall fail to make a choice on the day aforesaid, then the electors may be appointed on a subsequent day, in such manner as the pointed on a subsequent day, in such manu State shall, by law, provide.

Mr. O'Connell has returned to the Irish metropolis full of health and vigor. On his way he has been feasted at Limerick, entertained at a sumptuous dinner at which were eight members of Parliament, two Bishops, large numbers of the clergy, and nearly eight hundred gentlemen. The speech of the guest was marked by those peculiar characteristics of O'Connel's cloquence which is beyond that of most men, calculated to keep awake the sympathies of his coun trymen.

trymen.

The O'Connell tribute has been as large this year as if his admirers had never before given him a pen-ny, and is expected to reach the sum of £30,000. From the Mobile Herald, Dec. 14.

Dreadful Occurrence.—By passengers from Norwood's Landing, in the lower part of Dallas county, we learn the particulars of a most terrible scene of violence performed near that place on the night of Thursday week.

A party of nine men, with blackened faces and otherwise disguised, made an attack upon the house

ty. But the case appears to me so clear that I would fear to obscure that which is self-evident, by adding an argument to the simple recital of the constitutional provision, and of the proposed resolution.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration and personal regard, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

ALBERT GALLATIN.

David Dudley Field, Esq., New-York.

MR. MILLER AND HIS FOLLOWERS.

The following extract is taken from a letter which appears in the Advent Herald, written by this deludded, but well-meaning man to the editor of that paper. It contains some wholesome confessions.

The causes which required God's chastising band upon us, were, in my humble opinion, Pride, Fanaticism and Sectarianism. Pride worked in many ways. We ascribed our conquest in argument over our opponents to ourselves. We were seeking the honors or applause of men, more than of God. We were some of us seeking to be leaders, instead of being servants: boasting too much of our doings. And Fanaticism: I know our engines accused of this before we were guilty; but this did not excuse us for running into it. A thousand expressions were used, without thought or reflection, and I thought some times very irreverently, such as, 'Blesss God,' &c. I was afraid it was done in very many cases as the appearance of outward piety, rather than as the hidden manna of the constitutional provision, and the following particulars of a melancholy steamboat acci-

Mormon and Indian Outrags.—The Warsaw Signal of the 4th Dec. confirms a rumor, put forth the and the first of the fact of Lyman week previous, in relation to the fact of Lyman Wright and his band of Mormons, in a fight at a trading station, about ninety miles above Prairie du Chien. It appears that Wright's band were suffering for the want of provisions, but he would not let the disperse over the country to find employment. In order to relieve them, he went to the traders, and finding that they had flour, he tried to get some on credit; but was refused. He then took thirty men, and told the traders that if they did not let him have the flour, he would take it. He was defied, and made the traders that if they did not let him have the flour, he would take it. He was defied, and made the traders that if they did not let him have the flour, he would take it. He was defied, and made the traders that if they did not let him have the flour, he would take it. He was defied, and made the traders that if they did not let him have the flour, he would take it. He was defied, and made the traders that if they did not let him have the flour, he would take it. He was defied, and made the traders that if they did not let him have the flour, he would take it. He was defied, and made the take to not he spot, and it is supposed that nearly all fell in the retreat.

Melancholy and Sudden Death.—Deacon Samuel P. Cowles, of Marseilles, died very suddenly, in this vinage, our raussay such that the summer of t Strange Accident.-We learn from the Boston Cou-

Strange Accident.—We learn from the Boston Courier that Mr. John Waters, 70 years of age, Secretary of the New England Marine Insurance Company, residing at No. 36 Elliot street, arose yesterday morning, and after dressing himself, being in a state of somnolency, or temporarily confused, instead of passing down stairs, went upwards, and opened the scuttle, and walked off his house, four stories high, into the yard below. He broke the bones of both his ancles and feet, and probably sustained some other injuries. Capture of a Pirate.—Trieste, 30th Oct. 1844—We

of the most heart-rending calamities that has ever oc-curred in this section of the country. The house and barn of Mr. Seymour F. Benedict, a few miles from the village of Walton, was destroyed by fire about one o'clock on Sunday morning, 8th ult., and sad to relate, his wife and six children perished in the James .- Delhi Gaz.

Another dreadful colliery explosion had occurred at Cwm Avon, Neath, Wales, by which fifty or sixty lives were lost. The works were so badly shattered that only four bodies had been recovered at the last accounts, and the extent of the loss had not been as Philanthropic Philanthropy!— Barque California, Goldsmith master, cleared at Boston Monday last, 9th ult., for the coast of Africa. Passengers, Geo. Perkins and wife—Mr. Appleby and wife, MIS-SIONARIES. Cargo, 150 hhds. 200 bbls. (22,750 galls.) N. E. RUM—26 baskets CHAMPAIGNE—25 doz. MADEIRA—25 doz. PORT WINE—25 boxes Lemon Syrup—12,000 CIGARS, 120 galls. Spirits Turpentine—2,124 kegs POW DER. Vessel owned and cleared by Boynton and Perkins. Pretty assortment this, from moral and religious Boston. MISSIONARIES, RUM, POW DER, and CIGARS!

MISSIONARIES, RUM, POWDER, and CIGARS Curious .- During the witch mania in this country there was only one trial for witchers in Pennsylva-nia. Wm. Penn presided at the trial, and the ver-dict of the jury was a curious one—' Guilty of the common fume of being a witch: but not guilty as charged in the indictment.'

Partnership.—"I say, stranger, you're drunk."
"Drunk enough, and have been so these two years.
My brother and I are engaged in the temperance cause—he goes about delivering lectures, and I give samples of intemperance." Steam Whistle .- A valuable application of the

hausted state of steam-boilers, or when the water in them has fallen to the spot "dangerous." Then, and not till then, the steam gains access to and rushes up a tube there placed and connected with a whistle, which immediately becomes the mouthpiece of the boiler, and shricks, "I want water, or I shall burst."

Be Good Humored with a Mob.—In Breslau, Germany, a mob was getting pretty fast into what is called the full tide of successful experiment, when a proclamation appeared in different parts of the city, announcing that 'The revolution can't go on on account of the sudden hoarseness of the journeymen boot-makers!' This sally of wit put the mol in good humor, and they almost immediately dispersed. An eminent man was once asked from who received the first lesson of wisdom. "Fsor blind," replied he, "who never take a step they have felt the ground before them."

In a correspondence on the subject of a Life of Oliver Cromwell, by the late Mr. Southey, Mr. Murray, the bookseller, states that at least £90,000 have been paid to authors for the copyright alone of the articles furnished to the Quarterly Review.

SLAVE HUNTING.—In the Borough of Montres Pasa public meeting has been held to express the indignation of the citizens against a body of armed men who have been concealed in the town for the purpose of kidnapping a number of colored persons formerly Slaves, who for several years, have resided there, leading quiet, industrious and hones lives. The meeting was the citizens generally.

TEETH--TEETH!

DR. PERKINS, SURGEON DENTIST. DR. PERKINS, SURGEON DENTIST,

WOLLD inform his friends and the public, that
he has removed to No. 3 WINTER-ST.
corner of Washington-street, where he will be happy
to attend to the calls of those who may favor him
with their patronage. Dr. P. would call the attention
of those requiring ARTIFICIAL TEETH to his
mode of inserting them on GOLD PLATE and PALADIUM, upon the principle of ATMOSPHERIO
PRESSURE (with or without false gums,) and thereby doing away with the use of springs and class-PRESSURE (with or without false gums,) and there, by doing away with the use of springs and classe which are very liable to injure the natural teeth. He would also ask attention to his new method of siling carious teeth that ache, or that have their nerges a posed. Those suffering from that excruciating pair (tooth ache) can be relieved in a few minutes, and then have their toeth filled and made useful for year. Dr. P. would remark to those in want of such opension, that if they will call upon him, he will explain to them his mode of filling such teeth, and also refer them to many of his patrons who have been benefit ted by his mode of practice.

Particular attention is paid to FILLING TEETH partially decayed, so as to be firm and serviceable during life, and also to the extracting of dead teeth and stumps, which, by their constant irritation and deleterious effects upon the constitution, produces many diseases and nervous affections, such as Dispepsis, Tic Doloreux, Heudache, &c. &c. All branches of the profession attended to, and at the shortest section.

tice.

IF Dr. P. having had several years' experience in his profession, and having reduced his charges from 25 to 50 per cent. feels confident of giving entire usinfaction to those who may favor him with a call. To those unacquainted with him professionally, the best of references will be given. A liberal deduction made to those in moderate circumstances.

Nov. 22.

To Abolitionists AND FRIENDS IN GENERAL. JOHN P. COBURN

NFORMS his friends and customers, that he has removed from No. 8 Brattle-street, to

51 Corubill and 24 Brattle-street Where he continues his same line of business, with

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Cut and made in the neatest and most fashionable style. He has also taken considerable pains to select A FIRST RATE CUTTER, who will give his attention to cutting only. He has selected an asset-ment of the most fashionable CLOTHS, viz: Broad-cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, as well to VESTINGS of the latest style, all of which he will

well used to be a superior of the latest style, all of which he will make up in the most fashionable style, and on research terms, and will take GENTLEMEN'S OFF.

CAST GARMENTS in pay, or part pay.

Please give him a call, if you wish to be used will and get the worth of your money.

J. P. COBURN would furthermore inform the public, that he has made extensive arrangements, and is prepared to execute any amount of Clothing in the above line.

The highest price paid for Gentlemen's of-cast Garments. Also, clothing cleaned and repaired in the neatest and most thorough manner, at shot

PROSPECTUS.

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